State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor. A. A. PRICE, Associate Editor

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One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1855.....NO. 34.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
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Advertisements, upon which the number of insertion not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charge 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. HOUSTON.
D. C. FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.
JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by CRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[SEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
April 18, 1854 T. SMITH & CO. 33-1y—190-tf

DAVIS & BUNTING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa lto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

H. HARBAUGH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.
Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 20th, 1855. 20-6m

General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having pnrchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*. 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

LOST,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Aviritt, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal " office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

WANTED,
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address
D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & MCKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.
J. J KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

FRESH from New York, *per Schr. W. H. Smith*, 25 bbls. L. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 25 bags best old Gov. Java Coffee; 200 bags Table Salt; 5 hhds. of prime Yellow Sugars; low for cash, at
April 6, 1855. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

MONEY WANTED.
THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as funds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23. C. MYERS.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

General Notices.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that, having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice, with WOODS CELEBRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
Wilmington, N. C. L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale or Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantations, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on 4th January, 1855, his negro man ISRAEL, and his wife "KATY," with their three children. Israel is about 47 or 48 years old, copper-colored, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well proportioned, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and walks with his toes rather turned in. "Katy" is reasonably tall, well proportioned, dark color, has lost two of her lower front teeth, and is about 43 years of age, and has a boy child about 12 months old; of the other children, one is a girl about 9 years old, resembling her mother, the other is a boy about 5 years old, copper-colored, resembling his father. I will give the above reward to any person who will return said negroes to me, or confine them in any Jail, so I can get them, and an additional reward of one hundred dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negroes. ELISHA PORTER, Sr.
Sneed's Ferry, Onslow Co., Jan. 19, 1855. 20-tf

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also establishe d in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

BOARDING HOUSE.
JAS. O. BOWDEN informs the public that he will, in a few days, open a Boarding House at the Depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for the accommodation of Boarders by the day, week or month. His prices will be as reasonable as the times will afford. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
He solicits a share of the public patronage, assuring those who may give him a call that no efforts will be spared to render satisfaction.
March 2, 1855. 26-3m

PROPOSALS
WILL be received until the 1st day of May next, for building a Jail for Onslow County, in the town of Jacksonville, of the following plan and dimensions:
37 feet long by 23 feet broad, 9½ feet in the clear of first story, and 8½ feet in the clear of the second story, to be constructed of hewn or sawed timbers, 8 by 10 inches, with the 10 inch vertical resting on a solid foundation of brick work, as follows: 3 feet below the surface, and one foot above ground, 17 inches thick, the inside half of wall to be 8 inches below the outside, in order to receive a wall plate for the support of the floor-joist; the outer wall as follows: the timbers composing the wall to run the entire length and breadth of building, and dovetailed at the angles—the timbers terminating at the opening, to be framed into a vertical piece of the same size—and from the brick work to the top of the wall strips of 2 by 4 inch pieces, to be spiked on 16 inches apart, to which the clapboards are to be nailed, the boards to show 5 inches, abutting at the angles against good cornerboards, thick enough to receive the entire thickness of the weathering; also, the same at the windows and doors; the sailing to be well trunnelled together; the joist composing the ceiling of the second story to project 8 inches beyond the weathering, on all sides, and from this projection embattlements to be raised 3½ feet high, of flush work, mitred at the angles, and of the same thickness as the walls, and finished as shown in the drawings; the roof to be of good heart cypress shingles. 10 windows in outer wall, located as shown in drawings; one door in front; the windows to be 12 lights, 8 by 10, well secured with iron bars passing through horizontal bars 3 inches wide and ½ inch thick, one of which is to be bolted to the sill, and passing through one of the logs forming the wall, and secured by a nut, also on the head in like manner; also, two intermediate ones secured to the jambs and vertical piece in which the ends of the logs are framed, the vertical bars to be of one inch rod iron, well rivetted through the bottom and top bars; the frames of windows to be wood, the sills to be covered with sheet iron, passing from under the bars outside, underneath the sill, and nailed to the sill; the door to be of an outer wooden door and an inside iron door of solid plate, each one to open on the inside; the step at the door to be of wood. The interior as follows: A passage 5 feet wide around the building, enclosing two cells, the floors are to be composed of 8 by 10 inch timbers, touching and supported in the centre by a wall the same as the outter one, and extending across the breadth of the building, every fifth joist to dovetail in the outter wall and trunnel, and the remainder to abut against the outter wall, and rest upon the wall plate on the brick work—the whole surface of this floor to be covered with good sheet iron of best quality, and nailed down with wrought nails, over which a floor of 2 inch plank is to be laid and spiked to the log floor—the walls of the cell to be laid on the floor and framed the same as the outter walls—in each cell 2 windows and one door, located as shown in drawings—the door to be the same as the outter door, of good solid plate, set in an iron frame 6 feet 8 inches high, and 2 feet wide—the doors and windows to be secured in the same manner as the outter ones.
The cells to be furnished with privies, one pit for the cell on lower floor immediately under partition wall, 9 feet deep and 4 feet square on the inside; walls of brick, 12 inches thick, and ventilated by tin pipes 3 by 5 inches square passing through the roof; also, a pit of the same size for the upper cells, to be reached by pipes, each to have a separate ventilator, the inside wall of each cell to be covered with sheet iron the same as the floor, and stripped with 1½ by 3 inch strips 16 inches apart, and spiked on to the walls; the whole of the interior to have two good coats of plastering, and immediately over; and in connection with the side walls a girder, 8 by 10 inches, to run the entire length of the building, and dove-tail and trunnel to the outter walls; the cells to be 12 by 10 feet on the inside.
The second-stery to be in every respect similar to the lower one, and accessible by two stairs, one on each side of front door as shown in drawings; the ceiling joist of the second floor to be covered with iron the same as the walls, the joist to be 5 inches thick; the windows of the outer and inner walls to be furnished with sash hung on hinges from the inside so as to be opened at pleasure; the masons work to be of good hard red brick laid in good strong mortar.
All the timber to be of good heart pine, and the materials throughout of good materials, in a workmanlike manner; the whole of the outside work, except the bricks, to have two coats of white paint, and the inside two coats.
Drawings for the above may be seen at Richlands.
N. B. Address JASPER ETHERIDGE and others, Commissioners, Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C.
March 23, 1855. 29-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 5 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 5 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Wasling, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary deprtment charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantage in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on the 15th of January, 1855, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S. CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of Ethics and Mathematics.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature.
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Teacher of French.
VINCENT CZURDA, Prof. of Music.
Miss B. BOCKINS, Assistant in Music.
Miss A. E. ROYALL, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.
Miss SUE BOCKINS, Teacher of Needle-Work.
Miss MARTHA DAVIS, Principal in the Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in oder to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$60 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
Ancient Languages,	15 00
Music on Harp, and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano, and use of "	23 00
Music on Guitar, and use of "	20 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Raised and plain Embroidery,	3 00
Washing and Fuel,	7 50

Vocal Music—No charge.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
The cars from Raleigh, Petersburg, and Weldon pass the Warrenton Depot daily, where an Omnibus is always waiting on their arrival to convey passengers to the village, which is but three miles distant from the Depot. For further particulars, address the President or Secretary of the Faculty.
WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN,
Jan. 26. [21-tf] Sec. of the Faculty.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 1st of March, 1855.
The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies required for admission into our University.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$40
Primary Department,	$8 to 12
Academic,	16
Collegiate,	20

Topsail Academy is pleasantly situated 12 miles east of Wilmington, at the terminus of the W. & T. Plank Road, in a part of the country proverbial for health, morality, and the excellence of its citizens. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the students, and every exertion will be used to give them a thorough knowledge of their studies. It is desirable that all persons, who intend to patronize this school, should have their sons or wards present at the beginning of the session, in order to be regularly classed. Students will be charged from the time of entrance; but no deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.—For further particulars, address
N. N. NIXON, Wilmington;
or JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill.
Feb. 16, 1855. 24-tf1m

The Trustees have made arrangements for the accomodation of any number of Boarders, during the Spring Session, to commence the 1st of March. Board and Tuition, one half in advance. Apply immediately to
W. J. McKERALLS, Principal,
Scott's Hill.
Feb. 28, 1855. 149-2w

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
Front Street, next door to the Presbyterian Church.
MISS RAITT, late of New York, would respectfully inform the Ladies that her Spring styles of rich and fashionable MILLINERY is now ready for inspection.
Orders from Ladies in the country strictly attended to and executed at short notice. An early call and patronage is solicited.
A large lot of new TRIMMINGS, and various fancy articles, will be sold cheap.
Wilmington, March 30, 1855. 30-3m.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
THE next annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1855.
Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally, are requested to attend.
S. S. SATCHWELL,
Sec. N. C. Med. Society.
April 11th, 1855 185-3t—32-tm

COUNTRY MERCHANTS' NOTICE.
WE have now on hand a very large stock of Spring Goods in our line, to which we would respectfully call your attention. Consisting of all the latest styles of Leghorn, Panama, Maracabo, Sinitt, Canton, Luton, and Palm Leaf Hats for Men and Boys' wear. Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Infants' Hats and Caps, also, the new Spring styles of Moleskin, Beaver and Soft Hats, French, Felt, &c., with a large and elegant assortment of Scotch and American Gingham Umbrellas, and French and American Walking Canes. Having just returned from the Manufactories, where we selected these goods in person, and at *first price*, we feel confident of our ability to compete with any *Northern Jobbing House* as to quality and price of goods. Will our Country friends give us a trial? C. MYERS.
March 9th, 1855.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

Sebastopol.—The Fighting There.

A correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of an attack made by the allies, on the night of the 14th ult., which he says is a good specimen of the attacks made there:

Twice during last night the whole camp was disturbed by a tremendous fire from the enemy's works. All the picquets and outposts were kept continually on the alert, and twice the Light and 2d Divisions were turned out under arms. The firing was caused by our allies making attempts to dislodge the riflemen, who, hidden in front of the enemy's lines, have lately inflicted considerable mischief. The first attempt was only made by a party of 100 Chasseurs, who, after skirmishing with the Russian marksmen for some time, were, in the end, overpowered and driven back by vastly superior numbers. The second attempt was made by a strong body of Chasseurs supported by 200 of the covering party from the trenches. But, during this time, the enemy had received large reinforcements, and the second attack was repulsed with a loss to the French of 50 killed and wounded. The firing completely alarmed the whole camp, and within five minutes after the second attack had failed, two French regiments, one of Zouaves and one of the line, advanced upon the contested point. Before this force the Russians, though still superior, or at least equal in number, instantly gave ground, and commenced a rapid retreat upon their batteries. During this retreat they suffered heavily from the musketry of our allies.

As if they apprehended an immediate storm, the whole of the Russian l

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1855.

The Democratic Meeting Tuesday Night.

The official proceedings of the above meeting will be found in our columns, and to them we need refer but briefly, since, we presume, there can be no difference of opinion among true Democrats in regard to the matters embraced in the resolutions passed. The issue is distinctly made and accepted. Democrats are willing, nay proud, to array themselves in behalf of those principles and of that party under whose auspices the country has grown and flourished, and, whether in the hour of prosperity or of defeat, they want no prouder banner under which to fight, no purer principles to defend, than those of the States-Rights Democracy—the great national and conservative party of the country.

The Superior Court being engaged in the trial of a very intricate cause, did not adjourn until after nine o'clock. As the meeting was called for eight, many persons who came up at, and after the hour of meeting, went away again under the impression that a postponement would be necessary. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, a very large assemblage remained in the Court House after the departure of the Judge, and until the coming in of the Jury, when the meeting was organized as appears in the official proceedings.

Of the remarks of Mr. Houston, of Duplin, who addressed the meeting during the retirement of the committee, we heard but the close, having been called out for a short time upon urgent business. From the known abilities of Mr. Houston as a speaker, and his soundness as a Democrat, we have no doubt that his address was forcible and impressive.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, as Chairman of the Committee on Business, prefaced the reading of the preamble and resolutions he was instructed by the Committee to report, by a few feeling remarks personal to himself, returning his thanks to his friends then present, and through them to the people of the whole District, for the kindness and support which they had extended to him through a long series of years. Circumstances of a purely private nature, rendered his retirement from public life imperative, and in announcing this retirement, his only regret was that he had not been able to make a fuller return for the favors and confidence of his constituents, favors which would always be kept in grateful remembrance by him.

After the unanimous adoption of the resolutions, a loud call was made upon Eli W. Hall, Esq., who responded in a speech replete with sound argument and good sense, exhibiting what the Democratic party had done for the Country and for the South, and why it was entitled to the continued support of every true Democrat, who should be proud of the name and of the principles it symbolized, as well as of the manly vindication of national and conservative principles by the administration of Franklin Pierce. He reviewed the course of the Know Nothing organization, combatted its arguments and ostensible objects firmly but temparately, and avowed the opinion—to which every true Democrat must have come—that its real object was the overthrow of the Democratic party, the only national and conservative party in the country.

After Mr. Hall had concluded, a call was made upon C. G. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland, who, although himself labouring under the fatigue of recent travel, responded in a manner which did *not* fatigue his audience, but pleased and instructed all who heard him.

A pretty free intercourse with Democrats from all parts of the county, has been more than satisfactory—it has been cheering in the extreme. The Democrats of New Hanover are *all right*—they are proud of their name and their principles, and cannot be carried away by any clap-trap or humbug.

The Administration and Cuba.

So far as we have been able to learn or form an opinion from sources public or private, we feel convinced that the position of the administration is that of an anxious desire and endeavor to maintain peaceful relations with Spain, and to execute rigidly and in good faith all our treaty stipulations with her—to guard against illegal and irregular attempts against Cuba, or any other dependency of that or any other government; and on the other hand to insist upon an equally rigid and faithful observance of our rights from Spain, whether existing under the laws of nations or receiving force from treaty stipulations. We believe that the Naval force of the United States has orders to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico as a peace measure, and that, in pursuance of this object it has orders to put a stop to all aggressions that might lead to war—that no Spanish man-of-war will be allowed to overhaul, fire at, stop or examine any American vessel, under penalty of being itself fired into, and if necessary sunk by vessels of the U. S. Navy. The flag *must be respected;* the irresponsible tyrants of Captain Generals must be held responsible directly and immediately, and they will be, and with a knowledge of this fact, fewer causes of complaint will occur, and when they do will be promptly atoned for.

State Medical Society.

We are requested by Dr. Satchwell, Secretary of the above Society, to state that gentlemen of the medical profession, visiting the meeting to be held by them at Salisbury, 15th of May, will be permitted to pass over and return, by the North Carolina Railroad, for one fare. This arrangement has been made by Dr. Satchwell with the President of this Road.—Mr. Ashe, the President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has extended a like courtesy as regards his Road. Those Physicians who may attend at Salisbury, at the time mentioned, can obtain from the Secretary a certificate of their attendance on the meeting, which will permit them to return home free of charge.

We hope these courtesies, thus extended to the medical profession, will be an additional inducement to Physicians in the East and middle of the State, to meet their brethren in the West, at Salisbury, in social brotherhood around the altar of Medical Science.

Those papers in the State, which have published a notice of the meeting, and others, if disposed, will please copy this notice of the Secretary to the medical profession of the State.

Could any collector of political statistics inform us how many "cabinet ruptures" have been reported by "Washington correspondents" within the last six months. How often per week, on an average, the New York Herald has pulled down and built up the said cabinet, and, as a matter of course, how often these said correspondents, New York Heralds, *et id genus omne*, have lied systematically and knowingly. President Pierce and his cabinet are, if not the best belied, at least the most belied men in the country.

☞ An attempt was made on Sunday night to fire the dwelling of H. W. Foy. The person who attempted it, had crawled under the house and put a parcel of light-wood on the sill; it was charred some and the side of the house smoked. The fire was fortunately discovered in time to stop it from doing any damage.

☞ The American Theatre, in New Orleans, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th inst.

☞ Our neighbor of the Herald has the advantage of us in one respect. He can attempt wit at the expense of our party meetings without the fear of retaliation. The party to which he formerly belonged is defunct, and that with which he now acts holds no *public* meetings, loving darkness rather than light, for a reason plainly set forth in Holy Writ Democratic meetings can be found at the Court House—their resolutions and proceedings can be seen and heard of men. Where does "Sam" hold *his* convocations? Down what dark alley must his votaries pass? Is "Jordan a hard road to travel?" These are questions, which, if the Herald cannot answer or "don't know," it ought to stir itself and find out, as it is certainly unusual for a paper to act with and support a movement that it "don't know" any thing about.

The Herald makes a mistake in alluding to "Peter M. Walker, Esq., of Ramshackle Memory." He should have said of *anti*-Ramshackle Memory. In victory or in defeat, Mr. Walker gives to the Democratic party no shackling allegiance; the triumphs which the K. N. opposition has won over the administration in the hotbeds of anti-Slavery, but bind him more strongly to the Democratic party—but render him the more firmly opposed to K. N. growth at the South; and all good Democrats no matter what may have been their divisions or dissensions, are fast coming to agree upon the necessity of casting them aside, and going openly faithfully, and unitedly for the good of the country through the agency of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—On Wednesday last the Democratic Convention for the Wake District was held at Franklinton, and nominated George W. Thompson, Esq., of Wake, as the Democratic candidate for Congress from that District. The Standard says that Mr. Thompson represented Wake County in the State Senate in 1844-6 and '8, and is, in all probability, the most popular man in the County; a good speaker, a clever man, and a staunch Democrat. Messrs. A. W. Venable, Jones of Orange, Arrington of Nash, Pritchard of Warren, Sanders of Johnson, and Thompson of Wake were in nomination. On the fourth ballot, Mr. Thompson received a two-thirds vote.

☞ Mr. Hiss, of the Massachusetts Legislature—the friend of "Mrs. Patterson"—the hero of the charge upon the female school at Roxbury, Mass., has actually resigned his seat, owing to the pressure of public contempt. We think Hiss about the most hopeful case in the Massachusetts Legislature, since he appears to have some shame still left, which the rest have not, else they would all resign. We have seen a rather left-handed defence of the assembled wisdom in the matter of the selection of the Nunnery Committee. A gentleman was indignantly demanding to be informed why *gentlemen* had not been selected for the discharge of so delicate a commission. "My dear sir," said his friend, "you are too hard upon the poor people—they did the best they could—they would have selected gentlemen, but unfortunately there wasn't a single one in the house." The K. N. Legislature of Massachusetts has become a theme of ridicule and an object of contempt at home and abroad. It is a pretty close race between Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, to know which State is cursed with the largest amount of rowdyism, incompetence, and dishonesty in its rulers, and it will also be a pretty close race to see which of them will first get rid of the miserable dynasty. They all know something by this time—enough to know that the rule of dark lanterns is well calculated to bring ruin and disgrace upon a State.

From Mr. Whitaker we have "Punch,"—London, "Yankee Notions"—"The Cultivator," and "The North Carolina University Magazine."

The "University Magazine" is edited by a committee selected from the students, and enriched by the contributions of the editors and their young friends at Chapel Hill. It cannot be judged by the same standard that would be applied to more pretentious publications, or to the productions of maturer intellects and more practised pens. Writing, in the sense of expressing our views upon paper is almost as much the result of habit, as in its narrower sense of mere chirography, and excellence in the one, as in the other, is seldom or never attained without practice. The columns of the Magazine afford a field for the attainment of this excellence, and its publication cannot fail to be useful to those connected with it. As the efforts of young gentlemen at the outset in life the papers in the present number are very fair—some of them highly creditable. The mechanical execution is not good. Wm. D. Cook, publisher, Raleigh.

☞ Where did the Wilmington Herald obtain its information about Mr. Thompson, of Wake, declining the Congressional nomination in that district? The Raleigh papers say nothing about it, but on the contrary the Register keeps on abusing him, which is a sign that it don't think he has declined. Like a great many more of "Sam's" rumors, there's nothing in it. Mr. Thompson, we believe, will run, and *be elected*.

☞ We are requested to state that the Merchants of Town have agreed to close their Stores at Sundown, from the 1st of May, (Tuesday next,) to the 1st of October, Saturday nights excepted. We think it is a very good move. It is confinement enough keeping open to sundown with a temperature near about boiling.

HARRELL'S STORE, April 19th, 1855.

The citizens of upper New Hanover county and from the lower parts of Sampson and Duplin, pursuant to previous notice, assembled at Harrell's Store on the 19th.

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling Lewis Highsmith, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting N. H. Fennell to act as Secretary. At the request of the Chairman, the Rev. C. Shaw, in a brief and lucid manner explained the object of the meeting. A Committe consisting of the Rev. C. Shaw, Rev. Geo. Fennell and J. W. Taylor, were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, after retiring a short time they reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Eastern terminus of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road is not definitely located, and whereas, we believe it should start from some point on the Wilmington and Weldon Road,

Therefore be it resolved, 1st. That we earnestly recommend to the deliberate consideration of the friends of this Road a route from Leesburg to Lumberton via Elizabethtown.

2nd. That in the opinion of this meeting the advantages and natural claims of this route are superior to those of any other one of the proposed routes, as it is a level and well timbered country.

3d. That should this route be accepted we will give to it our united efforts—our united strength and our united means.

The Rev. C. Shaw then being called upon, rose and responded to the call in a forcible and eloquent manner—showing the absolute—the imperative necessities for Rail Road facilities in Upper Black River.—He was followed by several other speakers, who urged upon the people immediate determined action, nor were their appeals unheeded—there was a strong preponderating Rail Road feeling—every one seemed determined to put forth every effort in his power for its success. Thus ended the first Rail Road meeting at Harrell's Store.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Wilmington papers.

L. HIGHSMITH, Ch'n.

N. H. FENNELL, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Duplin County.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., it being County Court week, a very large and respectable number of the Democracy of Duplin assembled in the Court House at Kenansville. When, on motion of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling James Dickson, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting James W. Blount and John W. Hill to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman having briefly and pertinently explained the object of the meeting to be the taking of necessary steps to assertain the will of the Democratic party in Duplin county, in regard to a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, and if approved of, to secure her representation in the same.

On motion, by Dr. N. W Herring, a Committee of three, consisting of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., Maj. O. R. Kenan and Dr. B. F. Cobb was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, who after a brief retirement reported the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Duplin concur in the proposition to hold a convention at Clinton on the 8th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Wilmington District in the next Congress of the United States, and that the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint thirty delegates to represent this County in said convention.

Resolved, That the old fashioned Democracy is good enough for us, and that we are unwilling to exchange it for any of the new fangled notions or isms of the day.

Resolved, That the administration of President Pierce is entitled to the confidence and approval of every man who values the Union and the constitution.

Resolved, That the course of our late representative in Congress, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, meets our hearty approbation, and entitles him to our gratitude and best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

The foregoing resolutions were on motion of Gibson Carr, Esq., read separately and unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Jno. L. Holmes and Eli W. Hall of Wilmington, and William J. Houston of Duplin, having been called out by the meeting, entertained, a crowded audience for some time in eloquent and effective speeches in favor of Democracy, and against the secret opposition of Know Nothings.

Therefore, the Chairman announced the followirg delegates:

Albertsons District—Messrs. Dan'l Simmons, and Sherard Graddy.

Sarecta—Zaccheus Smith, and S. M. Grady.

Hallsville—John M. Chasten, and W. B. Southerland.

Cypress Creek—Thomas Lanier, and Gibson Sloan.

Island Creek—Cornelius McMillan, and Gibson Carr.

Rockfish—Wm. R. Ward, James Wells, and David H. Williams.

Stricklandsville—H. P. Mathis, Wm. Usher and James B. Monk.

Warsaw—C. I. Oats, and Abner Faison.

Faison's Depot—B. W. Hering, and Dr. J. G. Dickson.

Wolfscrape—Dr. Thomas Hill, Daniel Jones, and Joel Lofton.

Dails—N. B. Whitefield, Harget Kornegay, and Grady Outlaw.

Kenansville—Harper Williams, O. R. Kenan, W. E. Hill, John J. Whitehead, Lifayette Hassey, and W. J. Houston.

On motion, by Dr. Thos. Hill,

Resolved, That the Chrirman have permssion to fill vacancies in the appointments of delegates that may be created by resignation.

On motion of W. E. Hill, Esq., the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of David Southerland, Sr., the Secretaries were requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, and request other Democratic papers to copy the same.

On motion of George Smith, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and the meeting adjourned.

JAMES DICKSON, Cha'n.

JAS. W. BLOUNT, JNO. W. HILL. } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in New Hanover County.

Persuant to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the Democracy of New Hanover assembled at the Court House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, the 23d of April 1855, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention to be held in Clinton, on Tuesday of Superior Court, to nominate a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District of N. Carolina in the next Congress of the U. States On motion of S. D. Wallace, esq., Dr. Peter M. Walker was called to the Chair, and Saml R. Bunting requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of five, consisting of the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, S. D. Wallace, John L. Holmes Eli W. Hall, and James Kerr, were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Committee reported through their Chgirman Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A Convention of Democratic Delegates from the several counties composing the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, is to be holden at the town of Clinton, in Sampson County, on Tuesday, the 8th day of May next; and, whereas, we believe in the necessity and propriety of holding such Convention, for the purpose of consulting together for the common interest and of nominating some good and true Democrat who shall receive the united support of the party; be it therefore

Resolved, That two Delegates from each Captain's District be appointed to represent the county of New Hanover in the said District Convention.

Resolved, That our votes and best exertions will be given to secure the election of the gentleman who may be selected to bear our banner in the coming contest, feeling confident that none but a good and true Democrat in word and in deed will be nominated, one not connected in any way whatsoever with any of the dangerous and proscriptive secret political societies or isms of the day, whether existing under the name of "Know Nothings" or under any other name; and that we pronounce all such societies or isms as evil in their tendencies, being not only in direct antagonism to the known principles of the Democratic party and subversive of its organization, but also at war with our constitution, our laws, and the whole tenor of our history as a nation; gotten up and designed by their founders at the North as potent engines for the overthrow of States Rights Democracy, upon which the South has always safely leaned, and in whose ranks at the North is found its only friends; and in short, the object of such associations is to build up federalism of the most centralizing and proscriptive character upon the ruins of Democracy.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our abiding confidence in the principles of the Democratic party in all their strength and purity, as essential to the best interests of the country, and the only safeguard for the preservation of our civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the policy pursued by Franklin Pierce as President of the United States, in checking extravagance and speculation, in enforcing the provisions of the Constitution, and in maintaining the equality of all sections under that instrument, meets our fullest approval; and that the opposition which his administration has met, and the defeat it has sustained in the hot-beds of abolition, only endears it the more to the Southern people.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to appoint two delegates from each Captains District, to attend said Convention.

The chairman, in accordance with the above resolution appointed the following gentlemen as delegates:

Wilmington, 1st District.—George Houston, William N. Peden.

Wilmington, 2nd District.—James Fulton, John L. Holmes.

Upper Sound.—James M. Stevenson, Joseph G. Picket.

Middle Sound.—John A. Sanders, David K. Futch.

Topsail Sound.—N. N. Nixon, Joseph M. Foy.

Holly Shelter.—David Williams, Jno. Shepherd.

Rocky Point.—David McIntire, William M. Walker.

South Washington.—Dr. R. H. Tate, J. E. Johnson, Jr.

Long Creek.—John Jones, T. H. Williams.

Moore's Creek.—James P. Moore, John B. Croom.

Piney Woods.—M. Register, Owen Alderman.

Upper Black River.—Dr. Newkirk, Owen Fennell.

Kaintuck.—Charles Henry, William S. Pridgeon.

The meeting was ably entertained by Messrs. E. W. Hall, W. J. Houston, and C. G. Wright, Esqrs.

On motion, the proceedings were requested to be published in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Carolinian, and other Democratic papers of the State, requested to copy the same.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the officers for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

P. M. WALKER, Cha'n.

SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Sec'y.

[For the Journal.]

Democratic Meeting in Sampson County.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democrats of Sampson was held at the Court House, in Clinton, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent said County in the Democratic District Convention, to be held in Clinton on Tuesday, the 8th of May next.

Dr. William McKoy was called to the Chair, and Josiah Johnson and Allmand A. McKoy were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, on motion of A. A. McKoy, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Arthur Brown, Thos. I. Faison, Isaac W. Lane, A. B. Chesnutt, Jno. R. Beaman, Thos. H. Holmes, and George H. Daughtry, was appointed to draft resolutions.

The committee, through Thos. H Holmes Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, It has been recommended by the several counties composing the Third Congressional District, that a Convention be held in Clinton, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States: Therefore,

RESOLVED, That we approve of the time and place thus recommended, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint 36 delegates to represent us in said Convention.

RESOLVED, That we still adhere to the principles of the Democratic party as declared by the last Democratic State and National Conventions, and earnestly oppose all organizations which may tend to thwart or overthrow those principles.

RESOLVED, That the party calling themselves "Know-Nothings" are, in our opinion, composed of the abolition, federal, and free-soil parties of the North, together with reckless opponents of Democracy South, and whose success would, eventually, prove disastrous to the dearest rights of the South, and imperil the integrity of our glorious Union.

RESOLVED, That the administration of Franklin Pierce demands our hearty approval; that he has proved himself a firm supporter of the constitution, thereby sustaining the rights of our citizens, and entitling himself to the gratitude of the whole American people.

RESOLVED, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, our late able representative, for the course he pursued while in Congress.

RESOLVED, That we will support the nominee of the Convention, and will use all honorable efforts to secure his election.

On motion of Thos I. Faison, Esq., the foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the first resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the District Convention, viz: W. C. Draughorne, A. B Chesnutt, Jno. L. Boykin, Thos. I. Faison, Felix B. Millard, Edwd. Colwell, I. W. Lane, Joel Hines, Dr. E F. Shaw, Col. G. H. Daughtry, Wm. Gregory, Alex. Benton, Kilby Lassiter, Silas Baggot, Wm. Smith, Isham McClamt, Joel Horn, Joseph Herring, Jas. Turlington, J. D. Parker, Oliver White, Fleet Cooper, Haywood Rich, H Boykin, Rich'd Herring, Lott Rich, Richard Parish, Geo. W. Robinson, A. N. Matthis, M. I. Faison, Wm. Bowden and Geo. W. Hobbs.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the Secretaries were requested to forward copies of the proceedings to the Democratic papers of this District for publication.

Meeting addressed by A. A. McKoy and Thomas H. Holmes, Esqrs.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

WM. McKOY, *Chairman*.

ALLMAND A. McKOY, JOSIAH JOHNSON, } *Secretaries*.

All the allied ships of war at Constantinople are ordered to Sebastopol.

The Austrian army of observation is drawing closer to the Pruth and the Danube.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

Three Quarters of a Million in Gold!!!

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamer George Law arrived this morning with California dates to the 31st of March, 332 passengers, and $772,000 in treasure.

The Panama Railroad is in fine order, and the health of the Isthmus good.

The sloop of war Falmouth was at Aspinwall, but would sail on the 15th, for Havana.

Trade in California was very dull and depressed, and money tight.

Messrs Page, Bacon & Co., resumed operations on the 29th. The condition of other banks was unchanged.

Dr. Wright's friends were making a strenuous effort to place him in a condition to resume shortly.

The Legislature expected to adjourn about the middle of April. The Prohibitory Liquor law had passed the assembly; but the provisions are not very stringent. The Anti-gambling law had passed the Senate.

News of the confirmation of Fremont's Mariposa claim by the Supreme Court had caused considerable rejoicing among land claimants.

The sloop of war St. Mary's had been ordered to San Juan del Sud to settle some difficulties. Another Greytown affair was deemed probable.

Accounts from Lower California, represent the notorious Joaquin Meriata as still alive, and meditating another expedition to California.

Blake, the murderer of Mowry, has been sentenced to be hung on the 25th of May.

Walker's Nicaragua expedition had not sailed, and it is considered doubtful if it does.

The weather in California was glorious, and the crops abundant.

The Kerm river excitement had subsided.

The arrival of gold at San Francisco was small, on account of there being no coin for purchases.

Messrs. Sherry, James & McCrea had failed for $100,000.

The prices of all kinds of goods were very much depressed, and the demand very limited.

Haxall Flour was selling at $14; hams at 21 cents; Clear pork at $19 a $25. Spirits turpentine 70 cents.

Thunder from the Mountains.

We published recently (from the Asheville News) a card from Mr. Russell Tate, of Haywood county, in which he announced his withdrawal from the Know-Nothing organization, and warned all good citizens against it. The Asheville Spectator replies to this by publishing the following card from Gen. R. M. Henry:—

"ASHEVILLE, April 6th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I saw Russel Tate after he signed the certificate published in the last "News," to the effect that he had been fraudulently initiated into the order commonly called "Know-Nothings," and he told me that he wished to withdraw the certificate, and that the certificate did not contain his sentiments; and he further said that Dr. Samuel L Love persuaded him to sign it; and afterwards I saw Dr Samuel L Love and he told me that he had written to have that certificate withdrawn. I do not know to whom he wrote, but I think that he wrote to Mr Clingman, as I heard him say that Mr. Clingman had per uaded him to get Mr. Tate to sign the certificate. I afterwards conversed with Dr. Samuel L. Love, and he told me that none of the secrets of the order were revealed in the certificate.

R. M. HENRY."

To this the last Asheville News replies as follows:

"That slight clap of thunder from Haywood, last week, unstrung the nerves of the K. N. leaders most shockingly; if we may judge from the desperate efforts made to ward off the effects of the blow. They will need more certificates than they will be able to muster, to impeach the candor or the veracity of any one concerned in the matter. In due time Mr. Tate and Dr Love will speak for themselves; and we shall not be surprised if the next thunder from Haywood is ten times more crushing than the last."

The News then adds the following, which is conclusive:

"Since the above was put in type, Col R. G. A Love, of Haywood, who openly avows himself a Know Nothing, has informed us, in presence of several gentlemen, that Mr. Tate told him that he would not recall his renunciation of Know-Nothingism for five hundred dollars—that it was prompted by a sense of duty, and that no letter was ever written countermanding its publication."

"In the meantime," continues the News, "we commend the thunder from Henderson to the attention of the bretheren. Let the organ try its hand upon Messrs Cantrell and Thompson, and see what it can make out of them. They are known to be highly and respectable influential citizens. The organ will find it prudent no doubt, to deal very tenderly with them."

TO THE PUBLIC.

HENDERSONVILLE, April 6, 1855.

We, whose names are undersigned, have never been in the habit of bringing ourselves before the public eye; nor should we do so now, were we not impelled thereto, by very grave considerations of what we believe to be our duty to ourselves and our fellow-citizens.

We have been induced by what, at the time, seemed to us plausible reasons, to become members of an organization commonly known in the country as "Know-Nothings." It was represented to us, by men in whom we had confidence, that this organization was gotten up for the purpose of promoting certain great principles, which recommended themselves to us as Americans and Protestants.

Our short experience and observation of this new order have been sufficient to convince us that we have been led into error; that the association has been gotten up and is pushed forward to promote the selfish and ambitious views of a certain class of reckless and unscrupulous politicians; and that it is, in its origin, objects and working, essentially corrupt.

On this subject, we regret that we cannot enter into details, that we might more fully explain our reasons for this conclusion. Without discussing the question how far an obligation, induced by circumstances of delusion and misrepresentation of facts, is binding, it is enough that we do not think proper wilfully to do anything that would seem to conflict with such an obligation

We content ourselves at this time, therefore, with proclaiming that we henceforth renounce all allegiance to this secret order, and shake from us the fetters it has attempted to impose on us; and with earnestly warning our fellow-citizens, as they value their rights as citizens, and the inalienable birthright of every free American to *vote* as his conscience directs, against all connection with this insidious organization.

E. CANTRELL,
R. THOMPSON.

We trust that independent men, in all parts of the State, who have been tricked and deceived into joining this midnight organization, will follow the example so nobly set by Messrs. Tate, Cantrell, and Thompson.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—*Caution to Postmasters.*—The following letter, received by the First Assistant Postmaster General, has been handed to us for publication, with the request to say that the person therein referred to, whoever he may be, is an *impostor*. Mr King has no such "brother-in-law," nor has he ever had any connexion with any land office:

"POST OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 18th, 1855.

"DEAR SIR:—A man about 55 (name I have forgotten) called on me yesterday for the loan of money. He said he was your brother-in-law, and in partnership with you in a land office, and that, until he became disabled, he was a special agent of the Post Office Department. Says he is on his way to Augusta, Georgia.

"I did not let him have any money.

"Respectfully,
"DANIEL DICKSON, P. M.

"HORATIO KING, Esq.,
"Washington, D. C."

FANATICISM.—At Roxbury, Mass., it has been proposed by the councils to exclude adopted citizens from serving even as firemen. It is presumed that if the house of one of the members was on fire, he would prefer sooner than let a "foreigner" extinguish the flames, seeing it burned to the ground.

COFFEE SALE.—*New York*, April 18th. At auction to-day, 26,000 bags Rio Coffee, quality not desirable, and all sold at prices ranging from 10 to 11c., averaging $10 36 per 100 lbs. This is considered a good sale. There was a good attendance and spirited bidding.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NASHVILLE.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamer Nashville, chartered by the Collins company in place of the steamer Pacific, arrived here at noon to day. She arrived out at Liverpool on the 3d, at noon, and left Liverpool at 3 P. M., on the 7th inst., bringing Liverpool and London papers of the same date, and about fifty passengers.

The week's news may be briefly summed up thus: Political affairs are just where they were at the period of the closing of previous accounts, except that the feeling becomes stronger that nothing is left but to fight out the difficulty. The adjournment of the Conference until the 9th was to await the Russian ultimatum and the arrival of the French and Turkish Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Vienna.

The Nashville reports passing the steamer Africa entering Liverpool, as she passed out on Saturday afternoon.

THE CONFERENCE.—The Vienna Conference having adjourned until the 9th, there is no news of importance from that point. The consideration of the Third Point was to be the first subject before the Conference on reassembling. Public opinion is about equally divided as to the final result.

Ali Pasha arrived at Vienna on Friday, and would take part in the future discussions of the Conference.

A despatch from Berling, dated Friday, April 6th, states that the Russian party there is predominant, and that Prussia will probably throw herself into the arms of the Czar, in case of an unfavorable result of the conference.

FROM THE CRIMEA.—There had been a succession of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Russians before Sebastopol, for the possession of the rifle ambuscade pits, with varying success and much loss of life. The latest battle, which took place on the night of the 25th ult., put 3,000 men *hors du combat*. There are no details.

Owing to the Eeastern holidays there is little other news. Parliament was not in session.

The Russians and the allies in the Crimea are strengthening their positions, preparatory to the opening of the spring campaign.

A council of war was held by the allies on the 12th ult., at which Omar Pacha desired the assistance of the allies, which could not be granted. Phe Turks are only expected to hold Eupatoria, acting merely on the defensive.

On the 18th ult. large reinforcements of Russian troops entered Sebastopol.

General Canrobert states that in the attack of the 22d and 23d of March, the Russians lost 2,000 men and the allies 600.

The conference at Vienna met on the 2d inst., and then adjourned to the 9th, when the Czar's ultimatum was expected to be received.

THE BALTIC EXPEDITION.—A portion of the Baltic fleet sailed on the afternoon of the 4th.

The Russians have established two fortified camps of 30,000 men each, for the defence of the Baltic provinces. They have also blockaded all their ports by sunken vessels.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was not in session, having adjourned for the Easter holidays, and would re-assemble on the 16th.

The London Times devotes a leading editorial article to the defence of the know-nothing movement in the United States.

The same paper announces that the Spanish government had demanded the recall of the British ambassador at Madrid, on account of his interference in religious matters.

The Latest.

General Weddel's return as Prussian envoy to Paris, has been countermanded; and Col. Olverg, an attache of the Prussian legation, has also been recalled, indicating that negotiations are closed.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun says that: A careful reading of the accounts exhibits little hope of an early peace. The Emperor Alexander is evidently preparing for a desperate struggle—one hundred and forty thousand men have been marched to the neighborhood of the Baltic. Two fortified camps of sixty thousand are established between Riga, Narra, and Revel. The approaches to all the northern seaport towns are being blocked up with sunken vessels. Heavy batteries are erecting at Danamunde. The Grand Duke Constantine has gone to Constadt to inspect the coast of the Gulf of Findland. Russian reinforcements to the number of fifteen thousand arrived at Sebastopol on the 18th.

Previous to the adjournment of the Vienna conference, the Russian Plenipotentiaries refused to admit "that in accepting the third point they have acknowledged the principle of a diminution of the Russian power in the Black Sea; asserting at the same time that the demand for the reduction of the Russian fleet, is contrary to the dignity and sovereign rights of the Emperor." Nesselrode will attend the conference during the discussion of the third point.

It is rumored that the allies will, for the purpose of meeting this difficulty, propose to exclude all ships of war from the Black Sea.

Austria differs with the allies regarding the Black Sea question. It is reported that she will remain neutral should the allies demand the destruction of Sebastopol, and she declares that she entered upon the present arrangements with the allies for the purpose of checking, not crippling Russia.

It is almost certain that Russia will refuse the third point.

The Russians in the Crimea still occupy the ambuscade which the French attacked unsuccessfully. On the 18th the allies expected to commence operations.

Omar Pasha on the 3rd had 24,000 men reconnoitering the position of the Russians on the Alma.

The Great Race Between Lexington and Lecompte.

The New Orleans papers of the 15th are at hand containing an account of the great race between Lexington and Lecompte. We clip the following from the Delta:

The number of spectators, altogether, could not have been less than five or six thousand, and the scene was one of the utmost gayety and animation. The day was perfectly lovely, and the track was in admirable condition. The sun shone brightly, but a light breeze tempered the warm rays, and all circumstances were as auspicious as the warmest devotee of the turf could have wished. During the two hours previous to the start, the betting varied so much that it is impossible to fix upon a decided feature. We saw odds put up on Lecompte, and there were numerous similar prepetrations, with Lexington on the long side. A very large amount of money had been staked in town, and the betting was spirited upon the track and in the public stands. All Red River was down here, and feeling so much confidence in Lecompte, they piled up the dollars freely on the general result.

On weighing the riders, the judges announced that Gilpatrick (Lexington's jockey) was four pounds over weight, and this circumstance was very justly considered a point in favor of Lecompte. It was not much spoken of, however, and with opinions as much at variance as ever, the two noble animals (Lecompte, apparently somewhat drooping,) came up for the starting.

First Heat—It needs not much elaboration to tell the entire story of the race. Lexington had the track, but the advantages of this were not much, as the start was an even and beautiful one. They went 'round the first turn on a lap, and as they passed the quarter post and swung into the back stretch, Lexington showed barely a half length ahead, both of them going at an easy stride, and appearances indicating that Lecompte was wanting. They maintained this position with very little variation throughout the mile, the speed being slightly increased down the home stretch, and as they passed the score Lecompte was close up to Lexington's saddle skirts. On the turn Lexington's pace increased, and as they rounded he showed nearly a length in advance, which he he'd into the back stretch, when Lecompte rushed and again lapped, and the two ran that way past the half mile post to the upper turn, when Lexington again slid away in front. As they came into the quarter, Lecompte again gathered up, but Lexington appeared ready to let out when occasion required, and he led a length by the score. On the back stretch Lecompte made another beautiful dash and collared his antagonist; but Lexington soon shook him off, and rounded the upper turn two lengths ahead. There was another gallant brush on the home quarter, but it was unavailing, and Lexington went into the fourth mile at least five lengths in advance, which he increased by rounding the turn at a rushing pace to fifty or sixty yards. It was apparent at this period that Lecompte was done up, and he did nothing to close up the gap until they came into the last quarter, when his efforts failed to tell, and Lexington came in under a strong pull, winning the heat easily in 7 : 23¾.

The desire to look at the horses was so great that people now commenced jumping over the railing from all points, and the track was soon crowded, the small number of policemen which the track was able to afford, being unable to resist such a tide. The "Lexington men" were now very numerous, and odds to a considerable extent were offered on the winner of the heat. After waiting the usual time between beats, it was rumored that Lecompte would not go again, and when near the moment of saddling up, this unwelcome fact was announced from the stand. It was stated that Gen. Wells did not consider Lecompte in a condition to go another heat without injuring his running qualities, and he would consequently withdraw him; the purse and stake being a secondary consideration. Judge Cox announced that all bets made before the race were good, but that those made after the heat were to be considered withdrawn. At the time for starting, Lexington showed himself at the stand. Gilpatrick rode under and took the purse ($1,000) and thus ended the sports of the day.

Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Navy being somewhat debilitated by his recent very violent attack of sickness, has, we understand, found it necessary to be relieved from his arduous duties for a short time, and, with a view to relaxation, leaves this morning for North Carolina by way of Norfolk, at which place he will spend a day on a visit to the navy yard, where two of our new steam frigates are being built, and other work of much public importance is going on.

Notwithstanding his illness, he has not been idle. Since the adjournment of Congress he has prepared and issued the several regulations necessary for carrying out the provisions of the bill for the more efficient discipline of the navy—such as the forms and manner of conducting summary courts martial and the rules for the granting the "honorable discharges" referred to in the bill. He has also arranged and put into operation a system for apprenticing boys to the navy, and has established the rules for carrying it out. We have been credibly informed that the Secretary has determined upon the 1st of June next as the time for the meeting of the board of officers authorized by the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, though the orders to the officers who are to compose the board will not issue until the 20th of May, (by which time he will have returned to his post,) as at that time it will be more convenient to the department to avail itself of the services of some who are now engaged on other duty.

Secretary Dobbin's discharge of the important public duties confided to him has been marked with energy, decision, enlightened wisdom, and an indefatigability of purpose which permitted no rest. But the well-merited enconiums which have been bestowed upon him by the press of the whole country, without distinction of party, have been purchased at the expense of necessary repose, and ultimately of health itself. In common with his numerous friends, we indulge in the hope that his proposed partial relaxation from the duties and responsibilities of official business may prove of permanent advantage, and that he will return to Washington in the full enjoyment of his wonted vigorous health.—*W

IMPORTANT DECISION IN RELATION TO THE NEW YORK PROHIBITORY LAW.—Mayor Wood, of New York, being doubtful as to his duties in regard to the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law, on Tuesday made application to A. Oakley Hall, Esq., district attorney, for information and advice on the subject. The reply of that officer is important, and its conclusions may be stated thus:—

The Maine Law, on the 1st of May nullifies all licenses and ordinances, touching the liquor traffick, so that it will be perfectly lawful to drink and still, as freely as may be, from that time till the 4th of July, the time when the new bill goes into effect.—The district attorney says:

"I am of opinion that as the law will stand from May 1st to July 4th, with the old licenses expiring May 1st and no new ones permitted upon the old system, to which the late pains and penalties attached, these latter are defunct. Until the 4th of July shall come there exists by law no prohibition against selling, and not until this date are the new and suitable penalties to be in force." The district attorney also says that the Sunday law is affected by the same rule, so that from May day to Independence day the shops will be open on the Sabbath as usual

The decision is of a character to make a noise in New York city, adding to the excitement which already exists on the subject. The opponents of the law consider it to be one great point gained, and it will spur them on to gain others before other tribunals; while the friends of the measure seem to be quite indignant at the decision, having not the least idea that the very first effect of the new law would be to nullify all licenses, dispense with the Sunday law, and permit a grand saturnalia for two months.

We notice that in the Board of Coucilmen of New York, on Wednesday, a resolution to repeal the ordinance restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, was adopted on a vote of thirty-five to twenty-three; and another resolution to continue all liquor licenses in force up to the Fourth of July was referred to the corporation counsel for his opinion on its legality.

Navy Department.

Naval Medical Board.—The naval medical board for the examination of assistant surgeons in the navy for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the navy, has been dissolved, and the following is the result:

Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. Steele to rank next below Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward R. Squibb.

Assistant Surgeon A. Nelson Bell next below Passed Assistant Surgeon John Ward.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Martin next above Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Gunnell.

Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Williamson next below Passed Assistant Surgeon S. Allen Engles.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Shippen next after C. H. Williamson.

The candidates for admission who passed a satisfactory examination are as follows, arranged according to merit:

No. 1. Albert S. Gihon, Pennsylvania.
No. 2. John S. Ketchen, Pennsylvania.
No. 3. John Vansant, Virginia.
No. 4. James Laws, Pennsylvania.
No. 5. Edwin R. Denby, Virginia.
No. 6. Wm. Johnson, Delaware.
No. 7. Francis L. Galt, Virginia.
No. 8. Stewart Kennedy, Pennsylvania.
No. 9. Wm. M. Page, Virginia.
No. 10. A. Clarkson Smith, Pennsylvania.

Democracy.

The following eloquent and deserved tribute to the Democratic party, we clip from a late number of the Ohio *Statesman:*

"The Democratic party cannot die—its men may be defeated for a thousand causes that occur in the political elements of the country—its principles may be condemned—its very existence may be considered in jeopardy—but die it cannot while there is a people to think, to speak, to write. Every element in our political organization may change—constitutions may crumble—revolution may follow resolution—party names may rise one day to be buried the next—but the great principle of self-preservation opposed to bad principles, bad government, and bad men, will endure, whether in power or out of power, in triumphs or in defeats, in prosperity or in adversity. Was there any die in the great principles around which Democrats rally as a party basis, its extinction would long since have taken place 'for good,' and kings and crowns would be at ease forever from so dangerous an element."

The New York *Tribune* says the Ninney expedition has not been given up, but, on the contrary, his preparations have been urged forward with as much rapidity as the nature of the business and the difficulty of raising money would allow. The *Tribune* says;

"We learn that a proper quantity of Sharps's rifles has been procured, and packed for safe, and unsuspected dispatch to Greytown, while a considerable number of adventurous fellows have enrolled themselves for the undertaking, each paying twenty-five dollars towards his outfit and passage, besides providing himself with necessary utensils in the shape of bowie knife and revolver. A steamer has been engaged at Philadelphia for the use of the expedition, and what is equally important, arrangements have been completed with Mr. William A. Walker, fillibuster, late President of Lower California, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the same, by which a body of men he is to bring from San Francisco, will co-operate with the force under Kinney. The plan of this exemplary undertaking is to conquer Nicaragua and Costa Rica at once, and Honduras as soon as possible."

FANNY FERN'S BEST THING.—"Father is coming!" and little round faces grew long, and merry voices are hushed, and toys are hustled into the closet, and mamma g ances nervously at the door, and the baby is bribed with a lump of sugar to keep the peace, and father's business face relaxes not a muscle, and the little group huddle like timid sheep in a corner, and tea is despatched as silently as if speaking were prohibited by the statute book, and the children creep like culprits to bed, marvelling that baby dare cry so loud, now that "father has come."

"Father is coming," and bright eyes sparkle for joy, and tiny feet dance with glee, and eager faces press against the window panes, and a bevy of rosy lips claim kisses at the door, and picture books lie unrebuked on the table, and tops and balls, and dolls, and kites are discussed, and little Susy lays her soft cheek against the paternal whiskers with the most fearless 'abandon,' and Charley gets a lovepat for his 'medal,' and mamma's face grows radiant, and the evening paper is read, (not silently, but aloud,) and tea and toast and time vanish with equal celerity, for j ubilee has arrived, and "father has come."

WILLIS ON INKSTANDS.—Willis says to his "dear Morris," in the Home Journal—

"Pen-and-ink, as you know, is my *alternative world.* From all that is less agreeable than it, I retire into it. My *primary world,* (of fresh air present moment) is, this afternoon, less tempting—the weather leaden-colored as well as cold, sour as well as wet. Even with a strong horse pawing in the stall, and those distant hills within reach of a gallop, this spattered little inkstand seems, to-day, a world more inviting. Life needs something of the sort, as much as it needs a chair or a tea-kettle. With even so small an alternative as an inkstand kept ever ready, one is less at the mercy of things. From discouraged boyhood, unprosperous love, foiled ambition—from pride wounded or schemes defeated—dull hours in travel or bad weather at home—loneliness, poverty, sickness, sorrow—an inkstand, to turn to, is a refuge. Simple and uncostly, willing and never weary, it hears your story like a confidential friend, and, if you wish, tells it to the world. My ministering angel, I think, has always lodged in mine."

THE HIGH PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS is the subject of universal complaint. At Boston, butter sells at wholesale at 40 cents per pound, and other things in propotion. The New York Courier is of opinion that prices have reached their highest point, and that a decline will soon take place. It bases its opinion on the fact that there are one million five hundred thousand bbls. of flour to come forward before the harvest from the Western States and the Canada which are waiting the opening of canals in that State. Fifty thousand bushels of potatoes are on their way to the New York market from Nova Scotia, under the reciprosity law. The crop of potatoes in Nova Scotia last year was very large. Free trade has, within a few weeks, opened this market to consumers, and the chances are that a liberal supply will come forward, under the present high prices. At Oswego, N. Y., produce, under the reciprosity law, is pouring in from Canada. During three days last week the receipts were as follows:—13,467 bbls. flour 34,345 bushels wheat; 85 bushels potatoes; 232,000 feet lumber, and 14 kegs butter.

COMMODORE MCCAULEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.—The Journal of Commerce gives the following version of Commodore McCauley's instructions:

The orders that have been given to Captain McCauley are, however, of the most explicit and prudent character. *He is not authorized to make any demands upon the Cuban government, nor to ask for any explanations with reference to the past; and even if he shall hear (not having himself witnessed the fact) that a vessel of the United States has been fired into, his instructions do not allow him to resent the affront, nor to take any notice of it whatsoever.* It is his duty, however, to use indefatigable vigilance in protecting American commerce, and, if possible, to prevent any outrage from occurring under his own immediate observation. A higher bounty than has ever before been paid in our Navy, is now offered to seamen in order that Captain McCauley's squadron may be reinforced as rapidly as possible; but *only in the case that a vessel under his command shall witness an attack upon one of our merchantmen, is he at liberty to resent it.* If so wanton and gratuitous an insult to this country should be offered, as firing upon an unarmed vessel of the United States, in presence of one of our men-of-war, Captain McCauley is instructed to chastise, and if possible to sink the aggressor, no matter what disparity of force may exist against him, what armed witnesses favorable to Spain may be present, or what the risk to himself may be.

The Journal makes this statement without disclosing the source from whence it was obtained, but with full faith in its correctness. As it is entirely beyond the bounds of probability that a Spanish cruiser will fire upon an American vessel in the presence of one of our national ships, the Commodore's mission may be regarded as of an entirely pacific character. We presume that any of the officers of our national vessels, if the witnesses of such a procedure, would not hesitate to pursue the same course without instructions.

FIRE ENGINE.—For a long time we have been trying to induce the Railroad Companies to subscribe about two hundred dollars each, to purchase a fire engine at this place.

The Wilmington and Petersburg Companies agreed to it, and Dr. Collins said the Seaboard would subscribe as much as either. Mr. Branch will no doubt go into it and our citizens will do all the work.

If a fire were to occur here and destroy all the property the Railroad Companies own, they would write and send an engine and hose here in a week, but as it is, we are much afraid they will wait too many weeks, or not send one at all.

Messrs. Ashe, Joyne, Branch, Collins, Fremont, Sharp, Beavers, and Hand! attention gentlemen all! your Companies have property here to be protected from fire, one fire may cost either Company the price of two or four engines, and "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Send us an engine therefore, and we will protect your property. Attend to it at once.— *Weldon Patriot.*

WHAT IS A TON WEIGHT?—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided that according to the laws of that State a ton weight consisted of 2,000 lbs., and that a greater number of pounds could not be legally exacted in purchasing a ton of coal, notwiahstanding the custom of giving 2,250 in one part of the State, and 2,268 in another. The United States District Court at Philadelphia, on Monday, however decided in a suit in admirality that the legal weight of a ton of coal is 2,240 lbs., and that the coal dealers have no more right to give less than grocers would have to give less than sixteen ounces to the pound. As the constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to "fix the standard of weights and measures," it is supposed that the act of 1834, passed by the Assembly in Pennsylvania, must yield to the highest authority, and all the laws of the State prescribing the size of the yard measure, the cubic contents of a bushel and of a gallon are null and void where they differ from the United States standard

TO PORK EATERS.—It is said that the Jews, Turks, Arabians, and all those who observe the precept of avoiding blood and swine's flesh, are infinitely more free from disease than Christians; more especially do they escape those opprobia of the medical art, gout, scrofula, consumption and madness. The Turks eat great quantities of honey and pastry, and much sugar; they also eat largely and are indolent; yet do not suffer from dyspepsia as Christians do. The swine fed natives of Christendom suffer greater devastation from a painful tubercular disease of the bowels (dysentery) than from any other cause—Those persons who abstain from swine's flesh and blood, are infinitely more healthy and free from humors, glandular diseases, dyspepsia and consumption; while in those districts and among those classes of men where the pig makes the chief article of diet, tubercle in all its forms of eruptions, sore legs, bad eyes and abcesses, must prevail. It is stated that Prince Edward's Island has a climate exactly similar to Great Britain, yet the inhabitants are not consumptive, neither is the pig there cultivated.

They brought him too much Gravy.

We had quite a display of fish on our streets the other day, which were caught in the Pee Dee.—Among them were several large sturgeon, and the sight of them reminded our friend from Fulton of a local tradition which illustrates the history of Manchester. An old blacksmith once lived there, named Horn—perhaps. He was long, lank and cadaverous, and it was said of himself and his wife that they were never known to have enough to eat. Indeed, Horn's neighbors were somewhat in the habit of boasting of his capacities; and upon one occasion, indulging a little amiable vanity on this score, they were inveighled into a bet. The opposition bet Horn's friends that he, Horn, could not eat a sturgeon five feet long—more or less. Horn's friends accepted the bet, on the condition that the fish should be cooked palatably. The condition was accepted, and an early date was fixed for the trial. It is not impossible, that after the heat of the controversy was over, Horn's friends became conscious that they had allowed themselves to be betrayed into a scrape by their neighborhood pride; for they were soon after heard enquiring of Horn, if he thought he *could* eat the fish.

He didn't know exactly. How big was it? *Was it no bigger than that colt?* and he pointed to an equine juvenile!

His friends didn't think it was.

Well, he thought he could eat it, then. The day and the hour arrived; and the opposition, to make sure of their wager, determined to concoct as large a dish as possible out of their five-footer. So the sturgeon was made into soup. Horn took his seat, and was supplied with fresh bowls of the fluid every few moments. You all knew the size of a "soup-bowl." Well, he swallowed the contents of one a great many times; and the incredulity of the opposition gradually gave way to conviction, as they saw the liquidated fish rapidly disappearing down the mouth of the capacious Horn, till at last there was but one bowl-ful remaining. Up to this time Horn had been confident of success, but now he began to feel some misgivings. Perhaps there was no occasion for uneasiness; but then his friends had staked money upon him, and it was best to make sure. So when the last bowl was placed before him, he turned and remarked to the opposition:—

"Look here, boys! If you bring so much of this *gravy,* I don't reckon I kin eat that fish!

Was ever man more unconscious of the greatness of his achievements? The fish had been served up in the soup; and yet he verily believed, that that dish was only a preliminary. It is needless to say, that the opposition caved in, and Horn's friends won the bet.—*Black River Walchman.*

FOUL LINEN, BUTTONS, AND COAT TAILS.—An exchange paper indulges in the following moral and instructive calculations.

"It has been calculated that the cost of washing linen that might just as well be worn two days longer amounts to enough in this country to more than defray the expenses of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The expense of buttons worn on the back of our coats, where they are of no earthly use, is equal to the support of all our orphan asylums!—The value of tails to dress coats (of no value in reality for warmth or convenience) is actually greater than the cost of our excellent system of common schools!"

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has published a statement of its daily issue for the month of March.—This statement is copied from the packer's book of delivery, and shows over one and a half million of copies of the *Ledger* to be issued per month, or nearly twenty millions per annum. The average is fifty nine thousand six hundred and forty copies, or one hundred and twenty-four and a quarter reams of paper per day. This is the largest edition issued by any daily newspaper on the globe, without exception, by about ten thousand per day, or a quarter of a million per month. It includes neither extras, slips, nor weekly paper, but simply the regular daily editions of the *Ledger.*

ONLY HALF ACCOUNTED FOR.—A story is told of a gentleman in a neighboring city which affords a capital instance of snubbing an egotist, whose habit of "keeping the private I in the public eye," made him a fair subject for rebuke The gentleman, whom for convenience we shall call Mr. A, (though that letter "wouldn't bigin" to spell it), was perpetually walking up and down his office, talking to his clerks something in the "Bounderby" manner, though with more direct vaunting, either of himself, or his money, or his ox, or his ass, or something else that was his, to the great annoyance of the clerks aforesaid. One day, pursuing his favorite theme, he broke out as follows: "Young gentlemen, you have doubtless observed that I have my little peculiarities. In fact I am a *very* peculiar man—a peculiar man, too—*very* peculiar.—Now my *personal* habits are peculiar—*very* peculiar—peculiar in everything. Let me give you an instance. I always sleep in a wide bed—a *very* wide bed—and have a light burning by the side of it.—Queer, is it? but that's my way." Now be it known to the reader (as it was to all the boys in the office) that the wife of Mr. A was notoriously the homeliest woman in town. "It is queer—rather—in one respect"—observed one of the clerks—"and in one respect it isn't. I can understand why you should choose a *very wide bed,* but why the d—l you should want the room lighted, is more than I can imagine!"

THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of this Company takes place today.

A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on the 1st June.

We had supposed that the receipts of this half year were less, from the unexampled goodness of the common roads during the past winter, the opening of rival works, and the drought which prevented the grinding of wheat. But it turns out that there is a slight increase in the receipts, notwithstanding all these causes, over the receipts of the half year ending April 1st, 1854—a half year remarkable for the immence receipts of flour here. This is encouraging.

The total receipts from April 1, 1853, to April 1, 1854, were $24.838 54. From April 1, 1854, to April 1, 1855, $26,796 73.

During the year two dividends of 4 per cent. each have been declared, and about $5,000 spent in repairs. The surplus fund is now about $5,000.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

KNOW NOTHING INTOLERANCE.—A beautiful idea for a true American to reflect upon. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont advocates the establishment of courts to examine the religious opinions of foreigners desiring to be naturalized, and excluding all catholics, unitarians, deists, and unaniversalists. This man is an honest Know Nothing. He is of the opinion, no doubt, that the elections this fall meant something. If they did, they could mean nothing more nor less than he proposes. If he is honest in his opinions, he must consider those differing from him to be in error, be that difference in religion or upon any other subject; therefore, if he recognises republicanism, as the correct principle of legislation, whatever he looks upon as error must be set down as anti-republican in his own mind, so far as his judgment would dictate to him the evils arising from such error might extend. Consequently, if all religions are erroneous but his own, and are inimical to our institutions, when he has prostrated the most obnoxious one by legal enactments, will not his principles work upon them all till there is none left, except the one Hopkins says is to open the portals of eternal bliss? This is Know Nothingism simmered down.—*Quincy Herald.*

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, }
March 27th, 1855. }

The Books for subscription to the increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, ratified on the 16th day of February, 1855, are now open at the Bank.
[172-tf.] THOS. H. WRIGHT, President.

☞ MR. JAS. CASSIDAY, will act as my attorney during my absence from the State. J. T. MUNDS.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber will confer a favor by calling and settling their bills as soon as possible.
April 21st, 1855 J. T. MUNDS.

It would hardly do for any one to have the temerity now-a-days to question the excellence of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard their natural functions, and bring paleness to the cheek, and suffering to the brow. They banish those clogs upon happiness, and restore the system to high health.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists. 188-2wd&w

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds,* used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain Remedy for Bilious Complaints.—Mr. John Dabrympple, of State Street, Boston, according to his own admission, suffered more than most people from severe and frequent bilious attacks, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system, from which last fall, he was effectually cured by taking Holloway's Pills. He has a daughter, nineteen years of age, who suffered much from sick headache, and dizziness, she has also been cured by these justly celebrated Pills, and indeed her health is better than ever it was in her life.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 25c., 62½c., and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorde are affixed to each box.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 23d inst., at 12 M., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. WM. RESTON and Miss ANN J. CUTLAR, daughter of Dr. F. J. Cutlar, all of this place.

In Petersburg, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. C. J. Gibson, Gen. ROBERT W. HAYWOOD, of Raleigh, N. C., to Miss MARY J., only daughter of Thomas White, Esq., of that city.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers, on yesterday, Sunday, April 22d, two apprentice boys, ALSTON and RICHARD ALLEN, bound apprentices by their father, James Allen, of Bladen County.

They were seen on the road at or near Black Rock, in Brunswick County, yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, within about eight miles of their father's. The above reward, but no expenses, will be paid for their delivery to us.

All persons are cautioned against harboring said boys, as we are determined to prosecute any and all offenders to the very extent of the law. FULTON & PRICE.

Journal Office, Wilmington, }
N. C., April 23d, 1855. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Bladen County. }

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1855.

ORDERED, That hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Monday, instead of Thursday, as heretofore

Witnesses and others interested will be in attendance on the above day. Teste, KENNETH McLEOD, Clerk.
April 27, 1855 34-tf

SUMMER HATS.—Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Summer Hats of every description, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row. C. MYERS.
April 27.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County. }

Thos. H. Williams, Adm'r, } vs. } Petition for sale of lands.
Heirs of John McAuslan. }

IN pursuance of a decree of the County Court, I shall, on Tuesday of the second week of the next Superior Court for this County, offer for sale at public auction, at Exchange Corner, in Wilmington, the following lands, the property of the late John McAuslan, to wit: three lots in the new limits of Wilmington, north of and adjoining the railroad, containing a front on the railroad of seventy-five feet each, and running back about 200 feet; also, one tract, containing 600 acres, on the large Island between the North-west River and the Thoroughfare; also, one-half of Battery Island, opposite to Smithville. Terms of sale, one-half cash, the balance at six months, the purchaser giving note with good security.
April 3.—178-3w.] THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Wilmington Ice House will be open for delivery of Ice from the first day of April to the first day of November, between sunrise and sunset. On Sundays, will close, *positively,* at 9½, A. M.

Ice ordered for the country will be well packed, and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to Wilmington Ice House.

☞ Terms CASH in all cases. This rule must be strictly adhered to, the profits will not admit of the expenses of keeping accounts and collecting them.

Tickets can be procured if desired.

Persons ordering from a distance can make deposits of such sums as will meet their orders.

☞ Price one cent per pound—two cents per pound will be charged for any quantities less than three pounds.

Ice will be furnished gratis to the sick and poor, provided they send an order from a physician, or a member of the visiting committee. A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
April 21, 1855. 194-tf. Proprietor.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	24	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
₱ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	9 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	6 50	@	12 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	30	@	50
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			
Java	15	@	16
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	12	@	13
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ₱ lb.	8¾	@	9¼
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bush	0 00	@	1 15
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ₱ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ₱ doz.	15	@	16
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 50	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 75	@	0 00
Mackerel, No 1		@	20 00
do. No. 2		@	12 00
do. No. 3		@	5 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	6 00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,			0 00
Dry Cod,			
₱ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00
N. C. brands	10 50	@	11 00
GRAIN, ₱ bush.			
Corn ₱ 56 lbs.	1 05	@	1 10
Oats	00	@	75
White Beans	0 00	@	1 40
Pease, Cow	90	@	1 00
do. Ground.	0 00	@	1 80
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	1 10
do., clean,			
₱ lb.	5½	@	0
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 30	@	1 40
Northern	0 00	@	1 10
IRON, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	1 35	@	1 50
LIQUORS, ₱ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	42	@	45
N. E. Rum	55	@	00
Gin	55	@	00
Brandy	55	@	60
do Apple	75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	0 00	@	8 50
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	23	@	25
N. Orleans	26	@	28
NAILS, ₱ lb.			
Cut	5¼	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 04
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 65
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	2 00
Pitch	do. 1 75	@	0 00
Rosin, No.	1,1 46	@	1 50
do. No.	2 0 00	@	0 00
do. No.	3,1 15	@	1 25
Sp'ts Turp,			
₱ gallon	00	@	45
Varnish, ₱ gal,	20	@	30
OILS, ₱ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	95	@	1 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ₱ bush	00	@	1 00
Irish,	do. 0 00	@	0 00
do. ₱ bbl.	4 75	@	5 00
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	12½	@	13
Middlings	0	@	10½
Shoulders	00	@	10
Hog round	00	@	11
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	8½	@	9
Shoulders	8	@	9
N. C. Lard	11½	@	12½
West'n do	00	@	00
Butter	35	@	40
Cheese	00	@	00
Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl.	19 00	@	20 00
do. Prime.	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	00 00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY			
Chickens, live.	18	@	35
do. dead.	35	@	40
Turkeys, live1	12½	@	1 25
do. dead, lb	12½	@	15
SALT,			
Alum ₱ bush.	00	@	00
Liverpool ₱ sack, ground.	1 20	@	1 35
do. fine.	0 00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ₱ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	8
New Orleans	5	@	7
Muscovado	5½	@	7
Loaf & crush.	10	@	11
Clarified and Granulated.	5	@	9
SOAP, ₱ lb.	4	@	7½
SHINGLES, ₱ M.			
Contract	5 00	@	6 00
Common	1 50	@	2 00
STAVES, ₱ M.			
W. O. Bbl.	12 50	@	23 00
R. O. Hhd.	15 00	@	20 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ₱ M.			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	6 50	@	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary.	2 50	@	5 50
TALLOW, ₱ lb.	12	@	12½

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1½ per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1½ per ct. prem
New York,	1½ " "	Virginia	0 " "
Boston	1½ " "	Charleston,	¾ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a $	35
Rosin and Tar, do.	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Flour, do.	00	a	30
Rice, per 100 pounds	06	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	1 00	a	1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	6
Lumber, per M,	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	55	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	0	a	6
Rice per 100 lbs.			00

TO BOSTON

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	0 65	a	00
Lumber, per M	7 00	a	9 00
Peanuts, ₱ bushel,	00	a	8
Rough Rice, ₱ bushel,	00	a	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26TH, 1855.

TURPENTINE—Nearly or quite all of last year's crop having been brought to market, the receipts for the past eight or ten days have been very light, and confined to small parcels. There has existed a fair enquiry from shippers and distillers, and quotations have advanced 10@15 cents on both qualities. The sales for the week just ended foot up only 787 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Monday	652	2 00@2 04	2 50@2 55	1 50@1 55
Wednesday	165	2 60@2 65		1 60

None offering on market this morning, and we note a fair demand.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has ruled unsteady since last review, and up to Monday the price fluctuated from 39 to 40 cents; since then the market has exhibited considerable firmness, and under favorable advices from Northern markets the price advanced Tuesday, with sales at 45 cents ₱ gallon. The receipts have been small for the week, and the supply offering is light. The sales foot up 1,339 bbls., viz:

Thursday	28 bbls	at 39 cents ₱ gallon.	
Do.	250	" 40 "	"
Friday	271	" 40 "	"
Monday	215	" 40 "	"
Do.	325	" 41½ "	"
Tuesday	200	" 45 "	"
Wednesday	50	" 45 "	"

No sales this morning, and up to the time of closing our enquiries 43 cents is the highest figure offered.

ROSIN—In Common the market ruled inactive, with a decline of 5 cents up to Wednesday, when it advanced, and sales were made at $1 25 for large bbls. The week's sales reach 7,292 bbls., viz:

Thursday	600 bbls.	at	$1 15 for large size bbls.
Friday	300	"	1 15 " " " "
Saturday	972	"	1 15@1 20 " " " "
Monday	450	"	1 15 " " " "
Wednesday	4,950	"	1 20@1 25 " " " "

This morning no sales up to the time of closing our report, and the market is firm at highest quotation, with a fair demand; stock very light. In other grades there has been nothing done, and quotations are nominal. See table.

TAR—Has ruled firm with an active demand from shippers, and on Monday the price advanced 10 cents. Sales for the week as follows:

Friday	171 bbls.	at $1 90 ₱ bbl.	
Do.	200	" 1 95 " "	
Saturday	375	" 1 90 " "	
Monday	772	" 2 00 " "	

BEEF CATTLE—The supply in butchers' hands is very light, and we notice only a few small droves having been brought to market for some week's past. We quote at 4 @ 6 cents for grass, and 8@10 cents ₱ lb. for stall fed, as in quality.

COFFEE—The market continues firm for all descriptions, with a fair demand; there is a moderate supply of Rio in first hands, and we note sales by the quantity at 11½ cents ₱ lb., cash and time. For store rates in lots to suit, we refer to our table.

COTTON—Has ruled active during the week, with light receipts, and prices have advanced a shade. Sales since our last of only 94 bales, viz: Thursday, 33 bales at 8¾ cents for middling, and 9¼ for good middling; Friday, 30 do. at 8¾ cents for low middling; Tuesday, 31 do. at 9 cents ₱ lb. for middling; and this morning 23 do. at same price There is a fair demand from buyers, and little if any now offering.

CORN MEAL—Continues in light supply, with a moderate enquiry from retailers We quote at $1 15 ₱ bushel.

EMPTY BARRELS—We have no change to notice in the price of Spirits Turpentine barrels, and hear of no sales worthy of note. We quote at $1 50 @ $2 each for second hand and new, as in quantity and quality.

FISH—Of most descriptions are in light supply. In Mackerel we note sales on Thursday last of 50 bbls. No. 3 at $5 50, 60 days; and 50 do. Eastern Roe Herring at $4 50 ₱ bbl., 90 days. See table for store rates.

FLOUR—The receipts since our last review have been limited, and quotations have gone up a shade. The sales for the week have been principally of small parcels Fayetteville and Wilmington inspection, from wharf and store, at $10 50, $10 62½ @ $10 75 ₱ bbl for superfine, as in quantity;—no sales of family brands, and we quote nominally at $11 @ $11 25. The supply on market is barely sufficient for present demand, and as the quantity coming in is so light, the probability is that prices will go still higher.

GRAIN—CORN is in demand and the supply in dealers hands has become extremely light. One cargo of 1,435 bushels received from Hyde, part of which sold from vessel at $1 10 ₱ bushel; the balance has been stored. 2,000 bushels arrived yesterday to a dealer, and gone into store.——OATS—None in dealers hands, and we note an active demand. A lot of 100 bushels was received on Monday and sold from vessel at 75 cents ₱ bushel;—a cargo or two, however, would hardly bring this price.——PEAS—Cow remain in fair supply, with a moderate demand, and sales since last review of two or three parcels at 90 cents @ $1 ₱ bushel. *Ground* Peas come in very sparingly, and we note some enquiry. Only two or three small parcels received this week, and sold from carts at $1 50 ₱ bushel;

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1855.

Deep River Improvement.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company adjourned this morning, after a long and interesting session, during which the new charter of the Company was accepted, or at least the changes in the old one arising from the Legislation of the recent session providing for a State endorsement of the bonds of the Company and for other purposes. The following gentlemen were elected directors on the part of the Stockholders: John A. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham, Col. McNeill of Cumberland, and James Cassidey, Esq., of Wilmington. Col. Murchison of Cumberland, was re-elected to the Presidency of the Company.

We think it was a good meeting, because it was characterised by a more than usual frankness and freedom in the expression of opinion—because it was resolved to instruct the directors to *finish* something, beginning at the bottom and working upwards; and finally because the errors and mistakes and abuses of former times appear to have been fully understood, and a disposition manifested to turn them to account as lessons in the future. It strikes us that still there was rather too much fear of making an expression of opinion on the part of the Stockholders—too much nervousness about "trammelling" the board of Directors—about "want of confidence in these gentlemen," and all that. Directors are but men, and with all due respect to them, as men worthy of respect, we can have no sympathy with the tone that opposes every definite expression of the opinion of the stockholders with the talk of "respect to Directors" and confidence in them. The fact is that there has been too much of this—altogether too much of it. If the stockholders had spoken and been heard authoritatively, years before, it would have been far better for all concerned.

But the past is the past, and therefore beyond our control. There are brighter prospects for the future, because they wear an appearance of reality—there is a chance of having something *done*—something *finished*—something begun at the beginning, and under the direction of a competent engineer, and not of pet incompetency. Poor Thompson, who now so poor as do him reverence—he is down, and therefore down with him. How different from a few years past, when the press that attempted a gentle remonstrance against palpable mismanagement, became the object of indignant denunciation.

This morning a resolution was passed authorizing the President and Directors to purchase negroes to be employed in carrying on the work, if in their judgment it should seem expedient and promotive of the interests of the Company.

Hon. A. Rencher, whose name was put in nomination by a friend yesterday, for Director, made a personal explanation, stating that it was without his knowledge or desire, and that he had not been nor had wished to be a candidate.

Yesterday afternoon, on motion of Mr. Parsley, a resolution was adopted defining the mode of application of the $16,000 subscribed on preferred stock. The next meeting of the stockholders is to be held on the third Thursday in April, 1856, in the town of Haywood. The President and Directors are requested to secure the services of Mr. Douglas, or some other competent engineer.—*Daily Journal, 21st inst.*

☞ We learn that Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, passed through Warsaw on Saturday, on his way to his home at Fayetteville. Mr. Dobbin, we regret to hear, is still in very feeble health, although considerably improved since his departure from Washington, where his untiring devotion to the arduous duties of his office had begun to tell very severely upon his constitution. No man in the cabinet, or in the nation, has borne himself better or more acceptably than our distinguished fellow-citizen, and no Secretary of the Navy since the organization of the Department has administered its affairs with more ability, or effected more for the promotion of a healthy tone in the service, and the increase of its efficiency. We trust that the relaxation of a trip to his native home may restore him to his wonted vigor, and secure to the country the benefit of his continued services.

THE FIRE IN THE WOODS.—Last night we noticed a light on the horizon, in some two or three different directions, indicating extensive fires in the woods, and consequently loss of property. Such a state of things in this respect, we do not remember ever to have seen. The fact is, that the whole world is dry, has been dry, and will be drier, if it don't rain shortly.—The amount of loss sustained by fire in the woods this spring must have been immense.

We learn that a destructive fire was raging in the woods in Brunswick county last night, and that a portion of the trestle work of Hood's Creek Bridge, on the Manchester Road, was burned, and also a few yards of the road on this side of the bridge, together with a house occupied by Mr. John Register, an overseer on the road.—*Daily Journal, 21st inst.*

☞ Railroad meetings appear to be the order of the day among our friends in the Western counties, especially Lincoln and Mecklenburg, and a strong feeling is manifested on the subject of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. A meeting was held last week at Beale's old field, and another is to be held shortly at Hopewell, in Mecklenburg County.

☞ The Thalians gave a dramatic performance at the Theatre on Friday night, which we did not have the pleasure of witnessing. The Herald says, that, "like all amateur performances, it abounded in beauties and short-comings, but was, upon the whole, creditable."

☞ The Ladies' Benevolent Society had their annual meeting, at Mr. Meginney's school-house, on Friday. The annual address was delivered by our young friend, Eli W. Hall, Esq., and was a most happy effort, well suited to the occasion, and calculated to stir up a warm interest in favor of the objects of the Society.

HOT.—The thermometer stood yesterday, between one and two o'clock, at 91 in the shade. This is what we call warm weather for April. We have not heard that anybody fainted, or otherwise got dead temporarily or permanently on account of the high temperature, although if there had been a few accidents we would not have been at all surprised.

[*Daily Journal, 21st inst.*

The Superior Court of Law, for this County, commences its session here to-day. His Honor, Judge Bailey, presiding. We do not know of any capital case to come before the Court.

The Policy of the Administration on the Cuba Question.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Cabinet is entirely harmonious upon the Cuba question. Com. McCauley's insrructions are not such as to create a *casus belli*. He will resort to force only if a case should arise in which international law will fully justify it. The Administration strongly favors pacific relations with Spain, and Spain is fully advised thereof.

Her Cuban indiscretions and outrages against our commerce are thought to arrise from deep seated conspiracies among the Islanders which irritate and confuse Concha. But he knows that his assaults upon our commerce and imprisonment of our citizens must stop at once, and the Administration think they shall stop them without the least danger of a war with Spain.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation.

The following are the official minutes of Thursday's proceedings of the meeting of the Stockholders in the above company as read and approved Friday morning:

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, held in the Town of Wilmington, on the 8th of March, 1855, a resolution was passed requesting that the Board of Diroctors would advertise that a general meeting would be held in said Town on the 19th of April, 1855. This being the day and place appointed, on motion, Dr. F. J. Hill was requested to act as Chairman during the absence of Col. John McRae, the former Chairman, and Henry A. London and Joseph R. Blossom, were appointed Secretaries. On motion, A. H. Vanbokkelen was requested to act as Secretary during the absence of Jos. R. Blossom.

On motion, the Secretaries were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of Stock present, in person and by proxy.

The Secretaries reported a large majority of the whole Stock to be present. Whereupon the meeeting was declared regularly organized.

The report of the committee of three appointed at the last meeting to examine and report what amount of stock had been subscribed and paid in, the amount and character of the liabilities of the Company, the books and accounts of the Treasurer from its organization to the present time, and what amount would be required to complete the work was read by the Chairman, Robt. E. Rives.*

On motion of Hon. A. Rencher, the report was received and referred to a committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to report to this meeting at 8 o'clock, P. M., and also to have the same printed if they deemed it expedient.

The Chair appointed Hon. A. Rencher, O. G. Parsley, A. H. VanBokkelen, John J. Williams, and Col. Henry Elliott said Committee. Meeting adjourned to meet at half past three o'clock, (3½).

3½ o'clock.—Meeting met according to adjournment; F. J. Hill in the Chair.

Edward Kidder submitted a plan for the relief of the Company from its pressing liabilities, which was laid over until the meeting should assemble to-night, with the request that all those present would endeavor to have as many to meet at that hour as possible. Meeting took a recess until 8 o'clock.

8 o'clock.—Meeting met according to adjournment; F. J. Hill in the Chair.

Hon. A. Rencher, Chairman of the Committee to whom the report of the Committee of three was referred, made the following report:*

On motion, the report was received and ordered to be printed, together with the report of the Committee of three.

The following resolution was offered by O. G. Parsley, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That whatever sums of money shall be paid into the Treasury of this Company on preferred Stock, subscribed after the adjournment of this meeting, shall be applied in discharge of liabilities incurred by John H. Haughton, Peter G. Evans, Elias Bryan, Isaac Clegg, Thomas Hill, Spencer M. Clanahan and L. J. Haughton, as sureties for said Company, as well as the balance due on the original debt due the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, until the same are all discharged, the balance to be applied to the payment of any other debts due by the Company.

On motion,

Resolved, That this Company will accept the act passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, February 10th, 1855,—entitled "an Act to authorise the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to issue Bonds, and for other purposes," and that a resolution shall be drawn up and subscribed by the members of this Company, according to the provisions of the said act, signifying their acceptance thereof.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted. Meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

FRIDAY, April 20th, 1855.

Convention met according to adjournment. Dr. F. J. Hill in the chair.

The proceedings read and approved.

On motion of the Hon. A. Rencher, the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, hereafter, in the further prosecution of the work, the President and Directors are instructed to commence at the lower part of the improvement, and proceed upwards, so as to give us a good navigation as far up the Cape Fear River as the means at the disposition of the Board will enable them, before commencing on the Deep River; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any stockholder, who has any stock to work out on Deep River, from proceeding with his work under the direction of the Board.

On motion of B. I. Howze, Esq.,

Resolved, That this meeting hereby ratify the proceedings of the meeting of this Company, held in Wilmington on the 8th day of March, 1855, so far as they are not in conflict with the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion o. Robt. E. Rives,

Resolved, That the President of this Company be instructed and required to go immediately on the line of the work, and secure to the Company the titles to lands on the River, and he be required to make arrangements with persons for land damages, and, in the event of his failing to compromise with any such persons, that he be authorized to refer such cases to arbitration.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq.,

Resolved, That the sum of $16,000, subscribed at this meeting, as prefered Stock, be applied as follows, to wit:

1st Instalment of $——— to discharge any judgments against the Company and its Sureties, J. H. Haughton and others, interest due on the Banks, and all other interest due on bonds executed by said Company and its sureties, including the debt to W. Taylor and the Executor of Peter Evans; $1,000 to the Bank the of State or any remaining balance to be applied to bonds given for negro and wagon hire.

2nd Instalment—pay $3,000 to the Bank of the State any interest due on aforesaid bonds 1st January, 1856, and the residue to be applied to bonds for negro hire, wagon hire and provisions, and any balance remaining to be paid on any other bonds due by the Company and said sureties.

Adopted.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to the election of President and Directors.

On motion of M. L. Waddell, Col. Alex. Murchison was nominated for President of this Company, and was elected by a very large vote, for the next twelve months.

The names of the following gentlemen were put in nomination as Directors, viz: John H. Haughton, Col. A. S. McNeill, James Cassidy, L. I. Haughton, B. I. Houze, and Hon. A. Rencher. At the request of J. H. Haughton, the name of L. I. Haughton was withdrawn.

The following were declared duly elected Directors on the part of the stockholders for twelve months, viz: James Cassidy, Col. A. S. McNeill, and John H. Haughton.

On motion,

Resolved, That the day for the annual meeting be changed from the 3d Thursday in July to the 3d Thursday in April, and that the next meeting be held in the town of Fayetteville.

On motion,

Resolved, That the claim of Dr. I. Z. Davis for loss of negro boy named Archibald, who was drowned, be referred to the President and Directors of this Company, who are hereby authorized, if in their opinion the claim is just and equitable, to settle the same on the best terms they can with the claimant.

On motion of B. I. Houze, Esq.,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient that not less than four Directors, or the President and three Directors, should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

On motion of O. G. Parsley,

Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to secure the services of E. A. Douglas, Esq., of Penn., or some other competent Engineer for this Company.

A motion was made by M. L. Waddell, Esq., to reconsider the resolution offered by the Hon. A. Rencher, and adopted at the opening of the meeting this morning.

On motion of the Hon. A. Rencher, the motion was laid upon the table.

Meeting adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

* These reports have not been handed in for publication.

Rail Road Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Moore's Creek and Black River, assembled at Moores Creek Church to take into consideration the propriety of aiding the construction of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road to pass through this section of country, Joel L. Moore was call to the Chair, and Jno. R. Hawes requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Owen Alderman, S. J. Walker, John Murphy, Joseph E. Lewis and C. W. Murphy a committee to draft resolutions.

The Committee after a short absence reported through their Chairman, C. W. Murphy, the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people of Moore's Creek and Lower Black River, feeling the importance of having a Rail Road to pass through our neighborhood, will use every effort in our power, and will subscribe all that we are able to pay, if the Road should run East of the Fayetteville Public Road, and cross Black River at or about Beatty's Bridge.

Resolved, That we agree with our Wilmington friends, that the Road should be independent, and not connected with any other Road.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Chairman to appoint five persons to obtain subscriptions in accordance with the above resolution.

The Chairman appointed John Murphy, S. J. Walker, Wm. Woodcock, James F. Simpson, and Edward Walker, Sen., to obtain subscriptions.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the Wilmington papers with the request that they publish them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again on May the 12th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOEL L. MOORE, Cha'n.

J. R. HAWES, Sec'y.

Fire in the Woods.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 21.—Yesterday and the day before fire broke out in the woods in different places around Fayetteville, causing considerable damage.—We are sorry to say that Mr. T. R. Underwood lost nearly all his buildings, including a fine new house, nearly completed. Mr. Lawrence suffered severely, losing most of his houses. Mr. T. J. Robinson's plantation suffered heavily, most of the houses and fences being burnt. About 150 yards of the Arsenal fence was burnt; but we believe no other damage was done to the premises. We regret to say that Mr. John M. Rose lost a quantity of new fence. Several people in the same neighborhood suffered; but we have not heard their names, nor what was the amount of their losses. Doubtless the mails will bring us accounts of vast destruction of property in various sections of the country, as the weather has been, and is, extremely dry, warm, and windy, for the season. [*Argus.*

Fire also raged to a fearful extent in Wayne and Duplin counties last Friday and Saturday. At, or near Dudley's Depot, in Wayne county, we learn that two females were surrounded by the flames, and suffocated to death on Friday. With great exertions, the section master, on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, succeeded in saving the Road in the above neighborhood from being burnt.

In Duplin county, we learn that a large extent of woods including the fencings of a number of farms were entirely destroyed, in the neighborhood of Strickland's Depot.

We also learn that the fire was raging in the neighborhood of Black River, in this county, on yesterday.

In *Brunswick county*, we learn that the fire has been very destructive, consuming several farms, houses, &c., and a large number of Turpentine Boxes. Eight or more whole crops of boxes, distillery, houses and other fixtures, belonging to one gentleman, were entirely swept off.

On the Seaboard, in this, New Hanover County, last week, the fire in the woods was very destructive, but to what extent we are unadvised.

Coming down on Them.

The Philadelphia North American, which a year ago assisted to place in power the know-nothing council of that city, now comes down on them in the following severe terms.

"The great body of our freeholders, on whom the burden of supporting the government chiefly falls, are justly alarmed at the improvidence which has characterized the appropriations and expenditures of the public money. The credit of the city had already suffered from this cause in the decline of its securities in the market. The recent application to the State legislature for authority to negotiate a temporary loan of half a million of dollars has increased the public anxiety, and the effect was exhibited on Saturday by a still further fall in the value of the bonds of the corporation. Yet, in the face of such injudicious and extravagant legislation as has marked the course of councils during the past year, what do we find? So far as we can judge from the action yet taken in the matter, it appears that a majority of the present members will be returned, and that, in many cases, men scarcely more fit will succeed those who are to go out. If this thing be tolerated, what may we expect?

"Will not the treasury be bankrupted by a wasteful, if not a corrupt, squandering of the people's money? Will not taxation become onerous and oppressive beyond endurance? Will not all the interests of the citizen be injured to a fatal extent, and general discontent, disorder, and licentiousness prevail in our civil affairs? Is there no remedy for this fearful tendency of things? Will the people suffer it to go on without struggle to arrest it? Will not the citizens who have individually a large stake in our municipal welfare—the men of property, the men of business, the men of intelligence, virtue, and public spirit—arouse themselves in this extraordinary emergency, and resolve, by a united and vigorous movement, independent of all party distinctions, to put down the baneful influences which are evidently ruling politically the local fortunes of the community, and purify and elevate and strengthen the city legislature by putting aside the unworthy candidates who are aspiring to places in it for selfish ends, and electing representatives fit to be intrusted with the public interests? A reform movement is imperatively needed, and we hope to see it speedily begun and carried out."

Look, on the other hand, at the course of the know-nothings and the Sewardites of New York city, and of the New York legislature, in hostility to the fearless chief magistrate of that great metropolis, Hon. Fernando Wood. While he is doing everything to promote the welfare of the people and to put a stop to corruption and profligacy, the elements of discord are laboring to interrupt him in the performance of his duties, and to limit his power to do good.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in noticing the fact that the steamer San Jacinto, the flag ship of the home squadron, sailed on Friday from the Philadelphia navy yard, under the command of Commodore McCauley, her destination being the Island of Cuba, after remarking that out of this fact that portion of the press which sees a crisis in every public movement, has been very busy alarming the public mind with the danger of a war, by predicting that Captain McCauley goes out with instructions to sink any Spanish cruiser which attempts to "search" an American vessel, says:

"As Captain McCauley's instructions must be private, we do not see how newspaper correspondents could become so familiar with their contents; and as one steamer is rather too small a number to initiate and conduct hostilities, we suspect that there is much guessing in respect to the mission of the San Jacinto, and that the guesses are pretty wide of the mark. We 'guess,' that instead of a mission breathing war and defiance, the San Jacinto goes to Cuba to *prevent* hostilities. Her presence in the Gulf, with the declarations of our government against the filibusters, will be sufficient to give a feeling of security to the Cuban authorities that no hostile expedition from the United States will be allowed to land upon the Island; and with that security the Spanish cruisers will have no further necessity for visiting American ships to ascertain their real character.—Consequently, causes of national irritation involved in the stopping of mercantile vessels and detaining them in their voyage, or of searching into their character, always a delicate exercise of authority by the police of the seas, will be removed. The Spanish government will desist from the exercise of this authority when it finds the American government is thus properly represented in the Gulf, to see that its own flag is not violated by outlaws. The government of the United States has always denied the right of other nations to overhaul and search American vessels in time of peace. It is, therefore, morally bound by its own principles and its international obligations to undertake that duty itself, when there is reason to fear lawless persons are using the American flag for infamous purposes, and to the injury of a neighboring and friendly nation. This is the morality, justice, and common sense of the matter."

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Among the many fine passages in the speech of Mr. Hunter, at Petersburg, Va., Tuesday night, none elicited more unbounded applause than the following. We do not, of course, pretend to give the exact language, but the thought:

"Deprive," said he, "the Catholics of all the offices, bar them out from every avenue to political distinction, deny to them the opportunities which you accord without hesitation to infidels and atheists, and when you have done it all, when you have placed their honest ambition to enjoy the honors and emoluments of political preferment under the ban of a ruthless proscription, your work is not yet finished.

"There will still remain offices for them. Yes, my friends, the sweet offices of Christian love will still be left, and in the midst of your persecutions their bishops and priests, as in the recent pestilence in your Southern cities, will throng the hospitals and the pest-houses bringing succor and consolation to the poor victims of the plague. Aye, and their Sisters of Charity will still brave the terrors of loathesome and infectious disease, will still wipe the death damp from the suffering brow, will still venture in when the courage of man shrinks back appalled, and will point the dying gaze through the mysterious gloom of the Valley of the Shadow of Death to the Cross and the Crucified!"

A COSTLY BUILDING.—The new city hall talked of in New York will only cost $2,500,000, if built as proposed, of marble from Lee, Mass.

[From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, March 28th.]

The Late Emperor Nicholas.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday devotes five columns of very prominent type to the late Emperor Nicholas.—After a rapid review of the condition of the Russian empire from Peter the Great to the death of Alexander I. at which period, the writer observes, "Russia possessed four capitals—Warsaw, Moscow, St. Petersburg and Sebastopol—so many citadels from the highest of which she seemed to defy the independence of nations, the civilization of Europe, the freedom of the seas, and was advancing without a counterbalance, without a rival, step by step, towards the Dardanelles, to make them a Giberaltar of the East against the West," he comes to the question how that immense inheritance was managed by the late Emperor Nicholas. After paying a high tribute to the physical and mental qualities of the late Czar, impaired, it is true, by want of kindness, "for his heart was as inflexible as his will," the writer thus describes the policy of the late Autocrat of All the Russians.

"To stretch forth the powerful hand of Russia upon Europe to enslave it; to make Germany its vassal, and if necessary step over its body to reach the East; to keep the mouths of the Danube as the gates of Austria, and the banks of the Nieman as the entrance to Prussia; to stifle the last palpitations of Poland so as to prevent the revival of a nationality which protected the south against the north; to place the Baltic and the Black Sea under the sovereignty of the Russian flag, floating from the towers of Cronstadt and Sebastopol; to keep the East in check; to weaken Turkey, to exhaust her without killing her; and to await the propitious moment for punching upon that prey so eagerly watched for a century by the eagle eye of the Czars; to possess the first army and first navy in the world, so as to be master by land as well as by sea: to fix a day in the future when the Colossus continuing his giant stripes would boldly cross the Bosphorus, and establish himself at the mouth of the Dardanelles, on the shores of that beautiful Mediterranean which was to become a Russian lake; to universalize the Greek dogma, and make St. Sophia the St. Peter of future centuries—in a word, to construct a new Roman empire with new Cæsars; such was the policy of the Emperor Nicholas."

The war with Persia, which deprived her of three of her finest provinces, the war against Turkey in 1828, the emancipation of Greece from the Turkish yoke, the treaty of Adrinople, the division of Poland, the invasion of the Caucasus, the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, and, finally, the actual war, are pointed out as the means subservient to that policy

The writer in the *Moniteur* is severe upon Germany.

"Germany so immediately menaced, resigned itself with sorrow, as if from necessity or fatality.—The fear it entertained of the revolutions of the West, the long struggle it had maintained against the French Empire, the divisions of interests and nationalities which weakened it at home, led it, despite itself, to seek a refuge in humiliation. The Emperor Nicholas looked upon his august brothers of Vienna and Berlin less as his allies than his wards; he governed for them; he went and come to and fro in Austria and Prussia as if they were his; he reviewed their regiments as if they were his own, while the people mourned and suffered such arrogant protection. Sovereigns and ministers received his advice, his directions, even his orders. In a word, there still existed an Emperor of Germany, and it was he! Eminent statesmen of Germany supported with grief the humiliation of this patronage, which was soon to be disavowed and boldly repudiated by the chivalrous heart of the young Emperor, Francis Joseph, whose noble example will find imitators."

After pointing out the error committed by the late Czar, in discrediting an alliance between France and England, and his attempts to cajole England, the writer in the *Moniteur* awards a full measure of praise to the Emperor Napoleon III.

"Then, he says, "was given to the world that great and memorable spectacle of the moderation of a sovereign whose name and whose blood most naturally must have excited him to war, and who, controlling every enticing desire by the patriotism of his reason, exhausted even the very last means of conciliation. The Emperor Napoleon, by defending peace, especting treaties, maintaining order in Europe, gained the confidence of Europe, and placed his country in a position suited to its nature and to its history; he realized the most exalted and most legitimate ambition of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon I., who, both of them, in different points of view, waged war less for the glory of conquest than for the more solid and serious glory of founding the influence of France and making her the necessary ally of all great States."

This article, which derives some importance from its occupying the whole front sheet of the *Moniteur*, concludes as follows:

"The Emperor Alexander, enlightened by the grave events of the last year of the reign of his predecessor, will understand that a great part is reserved for him. By renouncing the dangerous policy of his father, he has it in his power to restore repose to Russia and to maintain her place in the world by making his accession to the throne the date of a policy of reconciliation with the general interests of European society.

"This explains why so many hopes are mixed up with the emotion caused by this great and unforseen event. A great nation like ours does not rejoice when death strikes an adversary, however powerful. But all men understand that the hand of God, by removing from the struggle the Sovereign who originated it, has removed likewise the chief obstacle to the peace of the world.

"As regards France, impartial and calm before this tomb, she does not draw her confidence from the disappearance of an enemy. She finds it in the loyal assistance of her allies, in the heroism and success of her arms, in the justice of her cause. France made war only with so much energy, and carries it on with so much constancy, to re-establish the balance of power in Europe, which was threatened by an ambition which universal conscience had condemned before the judgement of history was pronounced upon it.

[From the Boston Post.]

MESSRS EDITORS:—I went to the state house last Saturday to see Massachusetts' great men. Went into the Senate—saw Mrs. Partington, surrounded by nice young men, and occupying the highest seat; took her to be president; polite gentleman said no; felt cheap and went into the house—by invitation took a seat on the *floor*. Could n't tell head nor tail to any thing was going on; "Two members went out to Needham day before and got tight"; "Everybody laughing at the house and its committees"; "D—n the Daily Advertiser," and some members moved to amend by adding "Courier, Post, &c." Some of "committees had taken wimen with 'em"; gentleman from Andover said "he had n't." And so it went; great time—but what I was coming at is this:—I found a piece of poetry in the lobby; it is entitled "The Siege of Roxberry." You will see that it is strongly Tennysonian. It bears the initials of a "distinguished member from Boston." Whether it is his hand writing or not, I can't say.

The Siege of Roxberry.

Onward the Nunnery Committee!
No man was dismayed,
Although the volunteers knew
It was a terrible blunder:
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
But to know nothing,
Into old Roxberry
Rode the seventeen.

No Jesuits to right of them,
No Jesuits to left of them,
No Jesuits in front of them,
No nothing, but women.
Boldly they rode and well;
With four good horses,
In two omnibuses,
Rode the seventeen.

When will their glory fade?
O, the great search they made
From cellar to dormitory,
In a proud blaze of glory,
All the world wonders!
Twenty-four to nineteen!
Honor the Nunnery Committee,
Gallant seventeen.

On to the Norfolk House,
Mine host will provide:
Refreshments are needed:
It's tiresome to ride.
Charge then, this turkey—that ham,
Charge the bills to the State,
We're fighting for glory and—Sam.
Then backward they rode,
Each to his place of abode,
The noble seventeen!

J. L. S.

SAD.—Mr. Emery, of Orange, was on the nunnery committee; he felt the demon of intemperance overpowering him; wandering into a bad part of the city, he was decoyed and robbed of about $70; and "came to himself" in the morning, an humiliated man. It is too painful a case to dwell on. Oh rum! what an infernal fiend thou art!—*Greenfield Republic.*

[From the Wheeling Argus of April 12, 1855.]

Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism.

The two leading organs of Know-Nothingism in this part of the State are the Wheeling Times and the Wellsburg Herald. It is in the memory of our readers that, about a year ago, the Times published several very violent abolition articles, which produced great excitement in this city, insomuch that the editor found it necessary to modify, if not retract, the most offensive parts of his articles—such as his incendiary threat to light the torch of freedom on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge; his billingsgate abuse of slaveholders as disgracing God's footstool, &c., &c. While he was shivering under the indignation of our people, the abolition presses of Ohio, Pittsburg and elsewhere, backed him up, and the Wellsburg Herald upheld his hands. That paper published the following, for example:

"It is undoubtedly the interest of the entire State, and particularly of the western portion of it, to get rid of slavery as quick as possible with safety to the State, and justice to the masters; and the way to bring it about is for the influential editors of Wheeling to grapple the question manfully, and strengthen the public opinion of the Western majority in favor of gradual emancipation. We shall perhaps be read out of the State for such an avowal, but it is our deliberate opinion, and as a native born and bred Virginian have no hesitation in advocating it on every proper occasion. We conceive that to be the business of Virginians and none else."

The Times, on the 1st of April, 1854, had a very long article intended to prove that the editor was not an abolitionist, in some technical sense, and to explain his position precisely. In that article, he said:

"We oppose the extension of slavery over territory now free, because *slavery is opposed to the whole tenor of our institutions*, as established by our forefathers, fought for by them, and left to us, not for the one or the few, but for all, not to build up an idle aristocracy, but to secure happiness and protection to a vast, industrious, useful white population, democratic in their character and condition, equal in their rights, stations and privileges, and looking to the greatest freedom practicable under law, and the nearest equality available under the natural constitutions of men."

And again:

"We are in favor of taking the earliest possible means for getting rid of slavery in the State of Virginia, with justice to the master, safety to the State, and comfort and convenience to the laboring population now in it."

From these extracts from the two principal exponents of Know-Nothingism in North-western Virginia, our readers can make their own inferences. About the same time the German Democrats of Wheeling held a meeting, in which they expressed by resolution the most sound and conservative sentiments on the subject of slavery.

We have refrained from quoting the most violent articles of the Times, lest it should be thought that they did not fairly express its deliberate sentiments. We have quoted from its most studied effort to adapt the expression of its views to the latitude of Virginia.

"THE BEST BLOOD."—In a recent speech in the British House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, defending the aristocracy, said that the best blood of the United Kingdom had been shed in the Crimea What is "the best blood?" The Bible informs us that the Creator made "of one blood" all nations of men. So that "the blood" of all men must have been at one time equally good. Now the question arises, how it became divided into different qualities—good, better, best, and vile, viler, vilest. In fact, what is good, and what is bad? Is good blood that which is pure and in a healthy state, and bad blood that which is impure and tainted with ill humors? If so, the peasantry and laboring men of most countries have the best blood, and in that aspect of it, Lord Palmerston was right when he said that "the best blood" of Britain had been shed in the Crimea. The blood chiefly shed there was that of the healthy and vigorous sons of toil, and it has been shed in oceans.

However, Palmerston had no such plebeian currents in view when he spoke of the "best blood," nor did he refer to exalted moral and intellectual excellence, irrespective of birth. The "best blood," in his opinion, is the aristocracy, though it should be shamefully effeminate, brutally ignorant, viciously corrupt—it is still the "best blood," and the worst blood is that which, though it might combine the genius of Shakspeare and the piety of Fenelon, is irretrievably damned by plebeian extraction.—*Richmond Despatch.*

A RELIC.—The following curious piece of antiquarian lore has been unearthed by the Boston *Atlas*. It has reference to a singular outrage practiced in the middle ages before Blackstone had popularized the notion that every man's house is his castle:

Goosey, goosey gander,
Where shall I wander?
Up stairs, down stairs,
In a lady's chamber:
There slept a lady,
Under the clothes;
In popped a Senator,
With a long nose.

Out popped the Senator:
Solemnly he swore,
Such a sleeping beauty
He never saw before:
When a pretty little nun
Is lying fast asleep,
A native-born American's
Entitled to a peep.

"Ye which," says the MS., ye goode man tooke at his pleasaunce, putting in but his heade, for ye plane reasonne that he hadde no eyes in ye legges of him."

What Now? Getting Scared?—Eh?

One of the opposition Organs of Richmond, in yesterday's issue, occupies over four "*mortal*" columns with an effort to show that "the American party is a pro-slavery party."

If they are pro-slavery, why is every Congressman whom they have elected, or assisted to elect, North of Mason and Dixon's line, in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise?

And why did this self-styled American party, throw its entire influence to defeat the re-election of the FORTY-FIVE Northern Democrats who voted with the Southern members in the last Congress for the Kansas Nebraska bill, and for the repeal of the Missouri Restriction?

The people of Virginia demand that these important questions shall be answered, "without secret or mental reservation," before they can credit any *patched up*, windy, Know-Nothing editorials, from whatever source they may emanate.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

APPLICATIONS UNDER THE NEW BOUNTY LAND ACT.—Under the bounty land act of March 3, 1855, the first claim was presented to the Penson Office about the 10th ultimo, and up to this date eighty-one thousand seven hundred applications have been received. The Union of the 18th inst., says:

"About twenty thousand cases have been enveloped, numbered and briefed, and yesterday the office commenced the examination of claims under this law. They purpose having at least ten thousand ready for issue when the plates are furnished. Although the forms and instructions issued by Commissioner Waldo are plain, explicit and easily understood, of the first thirty cases examined only *one* was in accordance with the requirements of the law and the instructions of the office. The remaining twenty nine cases, of course, were rejected. An applicant for bounty land should first ascertain whether his particular case is or is not embraced within the provisions of the late act. If he is really one of the beneficiaries, he should next see that his application is drawn up in accordance with the forms and instructions which the Commissioner has issued. A few minutes of care and intelligent attention may save months of delay."

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a small sorrel Mare; has a scar under each eye, caused by the glands. Any person delivering said mare to me at Long Creek Bridge, or giving information of her, will be suitably rewarded. WM. O. MOTT.
April 20th, 1855. 33-2t*.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY,

WHO may visit Wilmington, will not only find the *Largest and best Assortment of Clothing* at Scott & Baldwin's, but they will also be enabled to select from the assortment of UMBRELLAS one of the best made articles ever offered. Scott & Baldwin are the sole agents for one of the LARGEST UMBRELLA MANUFATORIES in the United States, and can sell Scotch, Gingham and Silk Umbrellas at astonishingly low figures. Don't fail to buy at this House.
April 13th, 1855. 32-tf.

"LEGHORN AND BRAID FLATS."—Girls' Fine Trimmed and Untrimmed Flats. Also, Wide Brim Leghorn and Braid, untrimmed, for school Flats.
April 13, 1855. C. MYERS.

FINE PANAMA HATS.—Opened, this day, a few dozen Gents' Fine Dress Panama Hats, a splendid article.
April 13, 1855. C. MYERS.

A FINE LOT of Gold Head Walking Canes, on Whalebone and Malacca Joints, just opened.
April 13, 1855. C. MYERS.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 20.—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with one boat in tow.

21.—Schr. George Harriss, Corson, from Providence, R. I., to George Harriss.

April 22.—Schr. L. P. Smith, Burton, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

CLEARED.

April 21—Schr. Rhoda & Beulah, Sharp, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Pee Dee, Baker, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

April 21—Brig Fanny O. Field, Kelly, for Deal, Eng., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. Nelson Harvy, Bearre, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with rough rice.

23—Schr. Lucy L. Sharpe, Sharpe, for Boston, by George Harriss; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. Wake, O'Neal, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Barque Yuba, Pepper, for South America, by Adams, Bro & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Naval Stores—Dip turpentine sells readily at $2 50; Scrape do. $1 50; and Tar at from $1 60 to $1 70 ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. No sale to report of Rosin and Pitch. A large lot of Spirits of Turpentine changed hands at 39 cents ₱ gallon. Corn arrives very sparingly. Sales have been made at from 80 to 85 cents ₱ bushel, as in quality and quantity, and the article is much wanted. Cotton—No transactions.

TARBORO', April 20.—Turpentine—Dip, $2@2 25; Tar $1@1 25; Scrape 30@35 cents ₱ 100 lbs. Corn $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl. Bacon 10@12 cts. Lard 9½@10 cents. Cotton 6@6 cents.

NEW YORK, April 21, (3 previous days.)—Naval Stores—Turpentine has been sold at $3 12½, but prime North County is held firmly at $3 25, the market being firm; stock 5000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has arrived pretty freely, and the stock has accumulated to some extent, but the market is pretty firm; stock on hand, 7500 bbls. Tar, of large size barrels, is scarce and wanted, and would command full prices. Common Rosin is firm, and White is inactive. The sales are 400 bbls. Wilmington and North County Turpentine at $3 12½ ₱ 280 lbs.; 5@600 Spirits Turpentine chiefly at 41½@42 cents, cash, (the latter in shipping order,) but embracing 75 bbls. on the wharf, at 41; 80 in extra order, 42½, cash, and a small parcel at 43, 60 days, adding interest; 300 Wilmington Tar, $2 75, in order, in yard; 850 White Rosin $2 ₱ 310 lbs., and $2 25@2 37½ ₱ 280 lbs.; 330 No. 2 $1 70@1 75 ₱ 310 lbs.; 5500 Common, $1 60@1 65 ₱ 310 lb., chiefly to arrive; and City Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl. Rice—There has been an active demand during the week, with an advance on all descriptions, and about 1500 tcs. were sold at $5@6 25, and we advance our quotations in conformity.

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE

Of Large and Valuable Tracts of Land in the Counties of Bladen and New Hanover, and of Two Valuable Lots in Wilmington.

ON the 8th day of May next, (being the